The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,200 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. P. Cates	24th Oct.
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	2983	501	T. Fairlough	21st ,,
—	Assam	3038	501	S. F. Cole	28th ,,
L.	Parramatta	4769	900	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1883.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 690. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby.	22nd Nov.

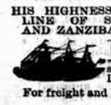
To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1884. Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. MERKA, Capt. Abbas, will sail hence for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY next, the 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, 14th October, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specie, animals' and passengers' freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

WANTED.

ON or before the 20th December, 1884, complete, in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work, for any reasonable time:—

Item No.	New or Second Hand.	Quantity required.
1.	Centrifugal Pump (Gwynnes'), size of pump pipe 5" diameter	1
	Foot Valve and grating for do. do.	
	3 feet long cast flange pipes 10" to suit the above	4
	6 feet do. do. do.	4
	9 feet do. do. do.	4
	3 feet do. Quarter Bend do.	2
	Driving belt	Feet 50
	Bolts and Nuts complete for the above.	
	India-rubber Joint Rings	20
2.	Portable Engine (Gwynnes') to suit the above H. P. 6 or 8 H. P.	1
3.	Portable Hand Cranes, complete, power 1½ ton, radius 10 feet, with caste iron balance weights.	3
4.	Wilds' patent single chain half time Dredgers, by Stothert and Pitt, or other type of dredgers suitable for lifting hard gravel, stiff mud, clay, wet sand, blasted rock or boulders, capacity up to eight or ten cubic feet.	2
5.	Traversing screw-bottle-jacks to lift 15 tons.	4

Apply on or before the 30th instant, with full particulars stating price for any or all of the above, delivered at Tellicherry, Malabar Coast.

GEO. ANDERSON,
L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 11th October, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Mussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6 4
Per doz. pints	,, 4 2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz.,	Rs. 28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,,	,, 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ..... ,,	,, 33
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ..... ,,	,, 54

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALID
TREACHER & CO.'S
OWN IMPORTATION.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins	each	1 14
Do. Spead's East Indian	,,	0 17
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	,,	0 9
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, in packets	,,	0 9
Do. do. do. tins.	,,	0 4
GELATINE, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 2
GROATS, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	each	0 9
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD	per packet	0 10
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz.	0 14
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savoury and Moore's	per tin.	0 10
Do. do. do. do.	per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, the finest, 2 lb. tin	each	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids	,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size	,,	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	,,	1 0
PEARL BARLEY, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	1 12
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	,,	0 8
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
VERMICELLI, finest white, 2 lb. tins	,,	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine ..... pts.	Rs. 13, qts. 24 0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30 0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. "The choicest pure Xerces," extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine	35 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

		Rs. A.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per Box of 100	2 0
CIGARS	"Planters No. 1" ,, ,,	2 4
,,	"Planters No. 2" ,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Beehive" ,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Kemp's Special" ,, ,,	2 8

The above are all very Superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavor, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	,, ,,	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	,, ,,	7 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s. s. Huzara, two new fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, situated in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for boldness of leaf and fulness of flavour, and for superiority of quality have been awarded.

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES
At EXHIBITIONS in
INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

	Cash Prices
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt. Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty ,, 8 0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt. ,, 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty ,, 8 0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt. ,, 3 4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt. ,, 1 14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt ,, 2 8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb. ,, 0 12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORTWINE,

Recommended by many Medical Men,
Price Rs. 26 nett per dozen quarts.
This Wine has now many imitations.
See that our Brand is on the Cork and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET.	ESSENCE OF EDELWEISS.
DAPHNE.	MUSK.
ESS BOQUET.	WHITE HELIOTROPE.
NEWN MOWN HAY.	SPRING FLOWERS.
YLANGYLANG.	COURT BOUQUET.
OPOPONAX.	MOSS ROSE.
WHITE ROSE.	ARMY AND NAVY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES
Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.
Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of Cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated
22, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WHISKY, WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirits, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

'XMAS CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,

'XMAS CARDS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ARE now opening a large collection of most beautiful cards which have been carefully selected from the pattern books of all the Leading Houses on the Continent.

The ingenuity and taste displayed by many of the leading Artistes are considerably in advance to those of last year.

CHROMO CARDS,
MECHANICAL CARDS,
FOLDING CARDS,
EASEL CARDS,
SILK FRINGED CARDS,
SATIN TABLET CARDS,
EMBOSSED CARDS,
CUSHION CARDS,
HAND-PAINTED
CARDS WITH ETCHINGS,
HUMEROUS CARDS.
&c, &c, &c.

GRAND DISPLAY OF
'XMAS CARDS
MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1884,
AT
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
Wm. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMIT
BOMBAY.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-W
FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL
CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGE

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, i
following descriptive particulars will show how great an
old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show ho
bilities claimed for it.
SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a sp
enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.
CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mech
factured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and i
COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) cha
and Signs(—), ...?, /, &, &c.
CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary des
dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.
LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as
directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad,
RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over fo
one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty wo
COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-W
written with the pen.
ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which n
requires the use of one hand only. To a person who h
paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm
do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist,
ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of oth
IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence
Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers,

BOMBA
COURT & C
STONE'S L
Specially
BASS & C
May
9,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED at R. SCOTT and Co. a fresh batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising pairs, saddle-backs and single-harness horses, specially selected by Mr. W. MACKLIN, the largest importer to this country. All are thoroughly trained and can be seen in saddle and harness.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
NEW ARRIVAL.

DESPATCH BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
INKSTANDS.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
GLADSTONE BAGS PLAIN AND FITTED.
SILVER SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.
HAND-BAGS OF ALL SIZES.
PERFUMERY, LUBIN'S, ATKINSON'S, PIVER'S, HENDRIE'S, &c.
PERFUME VAPORIZERS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
HAND ORGANS.
&c., &c.

1885
LETTS'S DIARIES
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT OUR
USUAL LOW PRICES.
ALSO
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.
From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.
A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known House of London for the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
MADON'S
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

IT never fails to cure Soft or Hard Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., without causing the least pain.
Per case As. 10.
Prepared only by
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
BENGER'S
SELF-DIGESTIVE
FOOD
A delicious and highly Nutritive Aliment for Infants and Invalids.
Cash net Re. 1-2 per tin.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TASTELESS EMULSIFIED
CASTOR-OIL

IS Palatable to the taste and smell, causes no Nausea, no Irritation, and no Griping. Is miscible in Water, Milk or Coffee, contains nothing but pure Castor-oil in combination with emulsifying agents. Children and Delicate persons take it readily.
Sold in bottles, as. 6 and 12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
FORT, BOMBAY.
East-street, Poona.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste
Per lb. tin Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste
Per lb. tin Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb. Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb. Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
...LEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
...URIOUS ESSENCE
...BOUQUET.
...NGIPANNI.
...KEY CLUB.
...LEFLEUR.
...S ROSE.
...NG YLANG.
...GHING WATER.
...MROCK NOSE-
...Y.
...LWEISS.
...LOGNE,
...DER WATER.
...LOR,
...A.
...bi-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled BLANKETING, 5 feet wide, Rs. 1-6-0 per yard.
Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3¼ As. per lb.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price list on application.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 1-8 per quire.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, Rs. 5.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

AEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of the CHOICEST BRANDS, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 each.

CIGARETTES, manufactured daily fresh and fresh, mild, medium, and full flavored.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB HAND AND BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perochaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

BADMINTON, CROQUET and LAWN-TENNIS SETS in cases, complete, by Jaques and Son, just received. Rs. 45, 40 and 25 per set.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TO BE LET, "Elphinstone Lodge," Matheran, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS, single, double, with bicycle wheels and patent reversible seats, latest novelties.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a double fly S. P. hill TENT with 6 chicks, almost new. Inner dimensions 15' by 15' with 2' verandah all round, Rs. 265. S. Pudumjee, C.S. Sholapore.

ICES.—Raspberry and Vanilla-cream, Rosewater Ice. Wines and spirits of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Pastry everyday fresh. Californian fruits.—MORENAS & Co.

OUR WASHING DRILLS, choice tweed patterns equal in appearance to real tweeds. Suit of coa and trousers, Rs. 7-8 cash only.—Y. LAUCKA & Co. the Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-street.

18-CARAT GOLD CONCERT FLUTE, with sterling silver keys and mounts, Carte's Patent of 1851, Rockstro's model, a magnificent toned instrument, very seldom used. Cost price in London last year, £105. Price Rs. 1,000, fitted in long morocco case. Apply D. R. Adyar, Madras.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. All sorts of carriages and horses for sale and hire.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Very favourable rates for carriages to monthly hirers.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Horses bought, sold, or taken in exchange.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY. Loose boxes for horses at Livery. Horses shod. Horses broken to saddle and harness.

GIVE your Dhobie OLIVE SOAP and notice the improvement in the linen. At all Chemists and Grocers. 4 annas per bar.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

SWISS COTTAGE TENT for sale, 14' by 14', by Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, nearly new. Price Rs. 350. Apply to C. JENKINSON, Kolhapur.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN to visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

FOR SALE, chesnut English Gelding, 16-0½ hands high, rising seven years old, and formerly a trained charger. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Byculla.

WANTED, a second-hand Tricycle and a Bicycle, both in good working order and of latest improvements. Apply to J. F. K., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 suit, net. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

...URED for St. Mary's School, Belgaum, in January next, a qualified master and mistress, married. ...150 and house. Apply to Rev. C. Walford. ...lgaum.

...LLS ! ! !—Will grind any description into the finest flour, producing from ... with apparatus for dressing or separat... from the coarse and bran.—H. A. ...bay.

...S.—Gentlemen interested in ... to write to Mr. R. Davies, ...bay Cycling Club, care of ... Byculla, for particulars of a ... for the election of officers

...gement as such desired by ...egiment Bombay Native Infan... Quettah District). Services ...pply to C. P. Dantes, care ...t Bombay Native Infan...

...ES, Tea and Coffee ... lowest terms for cash ...Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1884, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To confirm the appointment by the Board of Mr. Hormajee Hirjibhoy Wadia as an Auditor of the Company.

II. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly audited Balance-Sheets made up to 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884, respectively.

III. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation or to re-elect them.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is hereby further given that after the disposal of the business above set forth the subjoined Resolution will be proposed, and if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent General Meeting to be duly convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees Sixty Lakhs divided into Three Thousand Shares of Rupees Two Thousand each to Rupees Twelve Lakhs divided into Three Thousand Shares of Rupees Four Hundred each."

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October, 1884, to the 11th November, 1884, both days inclusive.

☞ The Books of the Company are open during office hours, for the inspection of Shareholders, for one week previous to the day of the Meeting.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 cases of handkerchieves.
5 bales of grey shirtics.
3 cases printed white sarries.
7 ,, colored muslins.
5 ,, T red twills.
2 ,, T red bordered shirtings.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases bobbins.
500 oz gold thread.
20 boxes claret, Chateau La Rose and St. Estephe.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Luxmibai *vs.* Mooichund Khoosal.

Under instructions from the receiver in the above suit the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1884, at 2 p.m., the following wearing apparel, viz., a quantity of silk sarries, ragras, cholees, puggrys, jubbias, caps and jackets, with laced and gold and silver embroidered work and flowered borders, &c., &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Soonderjee Purshotum and another, insolvents:—

1 gold watch and 1 chain.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern:—Three best double seat of English harness by Charles Nightingale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of surplus stock of Horses and Carriages at the Bombay Livery Stable Company, opposite the Byculla Club.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, in separate lots, each carriage and horse will be sold singly, all the surplus stock consisting of victorias, broughams, sicarnas, landaus, hansoms, dog-carts, &c., sets of single and double harness, Arab, Australian and Persian horses including several handsome pairs, also a corrugated iron-roofed shed, surgical instruments, and other sundry articles.

The above will be on view from Saturday next, the 25th instant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome cornwood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary with rare birds, oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. F. ROBINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colonel Fuller's bungalow, Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one single-barrel pinfire twelve-bore rifle by Cogswell and Harrison, one mahogany grand piano by E. Kaps of Dresden, one arm and platform sewing machine, by Ward, in good order, &c., &c., the property of S. W. ANDERSON, Esq., changing his residence.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome, strong, light English-built landau, suitable for one horse or a pair, a handsome strong mahogany single-seated brougham in very good order, a handsome strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive, handsome strong well-bred Beaditten grey Arab horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. MANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Shurufally Mamoojee—
AN—191—ex 824-26—1 case playing cards.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusein Abdooltyeb—
MF VH—ex 824-26—1 case playing cards.
YB 271-89—6 cases patent sail needles.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusain Keekabhoy—
YB 12-16—3 cases single crown colored broken paper.
On account and at the risk of Mahomed Esmail—
GIN 15—2 ,, playing cards.
On account and at the risk of Bhanjee Ramjee—
VB 1—300 oz. gold thread.
On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Allybhoy—
5 barrels cement ex Colombo.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
2 ,, hosiery.
1 case handkerchiefs.
1 ,, book muslins.
10 cases Keeling's assorted soap.
1 case velvet ribbon.
On account and at the risk of Khimjee Tharoo—
Ex s.s. Merton Hall.
K T ¼ Bombay—2 cases brass spirit-lamps.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4½ p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Mirzamull Showbux—

Ex s.s. Darien.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-class rosewood cottage piano by Boundy and Co., nearly new, a handsome brass iron four post bedstead, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil paintings, oleographs and other pictures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles by Wilkinson and Kidd, &c., the property of Major STANLEY CARTER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, carriages, horses, &c., the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the late Captain J. KNOTT.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction early in November next, at Middle Colaba, in lots to suit the requirements of the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned boudoir grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, sets of English-made single and double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel STOCKLEY, R.A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICIES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1884, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the business of which notice has been sent by Post to the Members of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 15th October, 1884.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER CO., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 15th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
25th of August, 1884. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1884, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st October to 3rd November, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANEK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1884.

CRYSTOLEUM AND METALLICON PAINTING

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA, from 200, Regent-street, London, has been established at No. 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, opposite to Messrs. Watson's Hotel, where Lessons are given daily (Sunday excepted) by a Lady (Medalist, London Exhibition, June, 1884), and where also Materials and Price Lists can be obtained on application.

The above most beautiful Arts can easily be acquired, by even those who have had no previous knowledge of painting; and success is guaranteed to all painstaking pupils.

Specimens of the work, showing the high proficiency which can readily be acquired after a few lessons only, are now on view and an inspection is respectfully solicited.

Photogrpahs artistically painted by the Crystoleum process, or in permenent water colours, at most reasonable rates.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medals awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE LITHO. MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

MUNICIPALITY OF SIMLA.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the town of Simla are prepared, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 3175, dated 1st September, 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to receive applications for a Debenture Loan of Rupees (1,50,000) one lakh and fifty thousand, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873, and to be levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1884, and of house property belonging to the Municipality as specified below. The said loan will be expended in the construction of a Town Hall and Municipal offices.

2. The Municipality propose to build a Town Hall on the site of the present police station house on the Ridge. The building will include accommodation for Municipal Offices, Town Hall, Theatre, Public Library, Ball-Room, the United Service Institution, &c. The design and estimate will be subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Government.

3. The cost of the building is estimated to be approximately one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and to meet this outlay the Committee propose to raise a loan by the issue of debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent., and repayable, by public drawing, one-third at the end of eight, one-third at the end of fourteen, and the remainder at the end of eighteen years.

Estimated value.	Rs.
Market	80,000
Assembly Rooms	16,000
Grain market	36,000
Bakery	11,000
Serai	2,500
Stables	2,500
Slaughter-houses	3,000
Ekka-shed	2,000
TOTAL	1,76,000
Add For Town Hall	1,60,000
TOTAL	3,36,000

4. The annual income from the rates and taxes, including the income from the Town Hall, when built, will form the security for the loan. There will also be the additional security of the proposed building when erected, and of the buildings, and lands already belonging to the Municipality and described in the margin. The income of the Municipality, as per the accounts of 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 1,85,887, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,76,300.

5. The only previous burden upon this income is a sum of Rs. 5,79,589 (as at 1st January, 1884), due to Government on account of a loan of seven lakhs of rupees for water works, the principal and interest of which is payable by half-yearly instalments of Rs. (21,379), twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

6. Debentures will be issued for the said amount of one and-a-half lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year. The first payment of interest will be for the broken period from date of receipt of the money to the next half-yearly day.

7. The form of Debenture Bond will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 100.

8. Applications for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. 1,50,000 will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 30th October next. Priority of application will regulate the issue of debentures, and any surplus subscribed will be refunded.

JAMES WALKER, President.
R. G. MACDONALD, Vice-President.
Simla, 25th September, 1884.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Simla Municipal 6 per cent. Loan of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla.
No. United Simla, the 1884.

We, the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla, incorporated under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 (or 1884) hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. paid to us by and promise to repay within three months after notification in the Punjab Official Gazette and in the leading Indian newspapers, to the said or to the order, the sum of Rs. together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November. We further engage that no portion of the loan of which this debenture forms a part shall be paid off before the 15th November 1892, and that the whole shall be paid off before the end of the year 1902.

This debenture is secured upon the rates and taxes of Simla, upon the buildings now belonging to the Municipality estimated to be worth Rs. 1,76,300 and upon the Town Hall to be erected, subject only to the prior lien of Government on account of the water works loan.

President
Vice-President
Commissioner
Commissioner

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, East Yorkshire Regiment, 5 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Hindostan (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—California (s), for New York *viâ* Kurrachee; and St. Dunstan (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), for Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT COLABA BANDSTAND.—The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment will perform the following programme of Colaba music at Bandstand his evening at 5:—

Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Ballot Music from	Astorga	Abert.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissleo.
Song	Laddie	Pinsuti.
Valse	Mine Avain	Meiseleo.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta left the dock on Friday.

A VAGRANT.—John Lovett, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Yessoo Luximon was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false charge of theft against Sewjee Hirjee, a shopkeeper at Khetwady. He was fined Rs. 15.

REPORTED THEFT.—Atmaram Hurrichund, residing near the French Bridge, Girgaum, has reported that his servant named Mahadeo absconded on Friday last, after stealing three gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 220, from an open cupboard in complainant's residence.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Dadur, on the body of Abdool Ismail, aged 50 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for some days. About noon on that day he was found unconscious in his bath-room, whence he was taken and placed on his cot, but died immediately afterwards. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

ASSAULT.—Purshram Tookaram, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Yessoo Tookaram and his wife Bhima on the evening previous at their house in Trimbuck Purshotum-street. The defendant on admitting three previous convictions was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Mody-street, Fort, on the body of Koolsumbee, a woman, aged about 60 years. On Friday evening the deceased engaged herself to serve as a cook in the family of Hajee Mahomed Tucki, residing at Mody-street, and went to live in their premises. During the night she evidently mistook a window on the second storey of the house for the door, and fell out from a height of about 24 feet. She was killed on the spot. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The first half-yearly balance sheet of the Napier Hotel Company, which has just been issued, shows that company to be in a fairly flourishing financial condition. The first ordinary general meeting of the company is called for the 22nd instant, when the directors' report and audited balance sheet will be submitted to the shareholders. The report embraces a period from the 26th April to the 30th of September, certainly the busiest time of the Poona year. During the past five months the company has made a profit of Rs. 14,573-15-2, which allows of a dividend of 16½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The directors state that this statement of profits is no index whatever of what may be expected in the future, as these profits have been earned with the premises in the state in which they were taken over by the company from the vendors. Alterations and additions to the premises are to be at once commenced, for which reason the 500 shares reserved for the purpose will be offered to the public The directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, which will absorb Rs. 12,000, and advise that the remaining profits, viz., Rs. 3,573-15-2, be carried forward to the account for the remainder of the year.—*Poona Observer.*

SHOOTING MATCH.—A most exciting and well-contested shooting match took place at Callian on Friday between "K." and "N." Companies G. I. P. R. Vol. Corps, Parel. The following are the scores:—

"K." Company.

	200 Yds. Pts.	500 Yds. Pts.	700 Yds. Pts.	Total.
Lieut. J. Hartley	21	18	17	56
Sergt. E. W. Greenshields	20	23	23	66
Sergt. J. Twiss	24	19	19	62
Lce. Sergt. A. Paterson	21	24	16	61
Corpl. A. B. Duggan	22	18	15	55
	108	102	84	291

"N." Company.

| | 200 Yds

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CARLTON CLUB.

ON Saturday this return matta played on the Gymkhana ground, the Carlton retrieving the reputation they had lost by a hr defeat earlier in the season, and winning on first innings by nearly, double their opponents're. In the first innings Penny and Nicholson is withstood the bowling for any time. The for again proved himself a steady bat, but was ununately run out when he had put together 21. Nelson showed some hard hitting for his 17, wh included three 4's and one 5. The first three kets fell for 0, 6, and 19 re spectively; the scorers then carried on to 46; but the whole innings only realised 59. Jolley was put on to bowl when chard was losing rather severely punished, and in 4 ores (four of which were maidens) he took en wickets at a cost of six runs. The Carlton t opened unluckily, their first wicket going to night, but before the second fell 31 had been ed. Their sixth wicket was lost when only ten had been added in the meantime but Devlin and pitchard getting together, the score was increa to 74 before a parting was effected. Devlin's tribution of 29 included nine 4's and another 6 were to the credit of Jolley, one of these being made Newnham and the other from Nicholson's bang. Pritchard's not out innings of 27 was an exhibition of judicious play. Their second essay was an less successful for the Parsi batsmen than the on opening, a single innings defeat being ju avoided. Nicholson's hard hitting (three 4's and two 3's in a score of 19) being the only break in that of the wickets. The score and analysis s rows:—

BYMKHANA.

Thos. Ironside, b Harrington	0	Lord Inns.	
M R Wyre, c Harrington, b Pritchard	3	McMullen, b Jolley	0
Lest Newnham, b Cruickshank	6	Harrington, b Jolley	3
J Seven, b b w, b Pritchard	3	Jolley	7
L Penny, run out	21	Pritchard, b Cruickshank	0
E Nicholson, c Harrington, b Jolley	19	Harrington, b Jolley	19
W Laing, c Jolley, b Cruickshank	0	Cruickshank, b Jolley	12
Hactwig, c Devlin, b Cruickshank	0	Chance, b Jolley	3
W Bantler, b Jolley	3	Pritchard	3
Foote, c Pritchard, b Jolley	2	Jolley, b Pritchard	2
Byrne, c Pritchard, b W Cruickshank	1	Harrington, b Jolley	7
O'Connor, not out	1	not out	0
		Extras	0
Total	59	Total	64

CARLTON

C C McMullen, c Laing, b Newnham	0		
E Thomas, run out	1		
E B Harrington, c Bantler, b Newnham	16		
G F Nelson, run out	17		
H Fordree Harwig, b W	3		
J Millward, b Newnham	0		
J Devlin, c Nicholson, b	29		
H Pritchard, not out	27		
S Anding, b Penny, b	0		
J Jolley, run out	0		
W Cruickshank, b Newnham	1		
Bye 1, wide balls 3, 10	5		
	112		

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	Runs.	Wkts.	Overs.	Maidens.
W Cruickshank	24	1	5	1
H Pritchard	21	2	6	2
J Jolley	6	3	3	3
	51	6	14	6

BOWLING IN INNINGS.

W Cruickshank	16	1	7
H Pritchard	9	2	3
J Jolley	3	3	2
	28	6	12

(C MKHANA.

	Runs.	Wkts.	Overs.	Maidens.
A Newnham	25	4	16	3
J Harvey	17	0	3	0
M R Wyre	7	0	3	0
E Nicholson	17	3	10	1
W Laing	11	0	3	0
	77	7	35	4

THE DUTIES OF THE CHOLERA COMMISSION.

THE *Madras Mail* reproduces the letter of Sir Joseph Fayrer which induced the Secretary of State to cause to be undertaken the investigation into the nature, origin and mode of propagation of cholera, now being conducted in India by the Cholera Commission. The letter runs as follows:—The subject of the origin, propagation and diffusion of epidemic cholera has been, prominently before the world lately whilst the doctrine of contagion and diffusion by human agency, especially by ships, has been emphatically promulgated by many high authorities. Serious attempts were made to attribute the recent epidemic of cholera in Egypt to communication with persons from on board Indian ships or pilgrims from Mecca, but fortunately the careful investigations of Sir W. G. Hunter clearly proved that the disease was of local origin. Notwithstanding such evidence as this, and the constant experience of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; notwithstanding the careful and elaborate microscopical investigations of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham in India, the doctrine of contagion by a germ conveyed by fomes is pertinaciously still maintained by many influential authorities on the Continent and here: the former loudly insisting on quarantine and changing us with conniving at the introduction of cholera into Europe rather than interfere with our mercantile interests, which are regarded by us as more important than the health of other nations. In this they seem to derive a certain amount of support from the views of those who, accepting the germ theory of the disease yet declare the inefficacy of quarantine. Our continental neighbours, with some reason, assert that this may be a reason why quarantine should be made more rigid, not that it should be discontinued altogether. In face of these objections the British Government has maintained a restricted system of quarantine with much dignity and firmness, supported in its action by the views of those who, having had much experience of cholera, have felt it their duty to advise the discontinuance of measures more calculated to do evil than good; but unwilling, I presume, in deference to the objections expressed by other nations, to discontinue quarantine altogether. But it appears that a position already made more so and that much mischief is likely to result from the statements probably in themselves perfectly true, though misleading in their inferences which have been recently made as to the discovery of the cholera germ in Calcutta. That a bacillus in association with cholera has been detected there need be no question, and doubtless many others will ere long be discovered as new methods of staining in research are developed, but that the cause of cholera has been discovered as new methods of staining in other microscopists, I believe to be a premature and unverified statement, inasmuch as it will tend to emphasize the views of contagion and the importance of quarantine already so much insisted on. It is chiefly upon this ground that I consider that State in Council that this subject has been most carefully, scientifically, and patiently worked out during many years by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, gentlemen who were specially deputed and specially by qualified for investigating the subject in all their investigations were declared to be, in respect of a cholera germ, *nil*. But it is said, since these gentlemen worked, new methods of microscopic research have been elaborated by which objects hitherto imperceptible may now be seen, and that so the discovery has been made. Dr. Koch has returned to Germany, has received a public ovation, is lauded to the skies, and it has been claimed for him discovering the cause of cholera in India. It is not with any intention of undervaluing Dr. Koch's investigations which are most important, that I refer to them, but I desire to deprecate the inurement like exaggeration, and the whole should be submitted to the consideration and final judgment of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council in which the President of the College of Physicians and other eminent scientific persons might take part.

BENGAL.

"SHRAD" CEREMONY.—The *shrad* ceremony of the late Baboo Isaar Chunder Pal, father of the late Honorable Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadoor, C.I.E., was held on the 6th instant, at the family residence, No. 108, Baranussy Ghose's street. There was a large gathering on the occasion, consisting of the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Harendro Krishna Bahadoor, Coomar Omorendro Krishna, Baboo Rajendro Chunder Dutt of Wellington-square, and the elite of native society. Baboo Radha Churn Pall performed the *shrad* of the deceased. The ceremony was performed in the *dallan* or *poojah* hall. After the *shrad* ceremony was over, gifts were made to the *Bhuts, Rayees* and *Anggnadan* Brahmins. In the evening some 5,000 beggars assembled, and thronged outside the premises in the above street, to receive alms of two annas each. More than 1,000 Brahmins were feasted on the following day, the 7th instant, a *dukhine* or present being given them. There was on that evening also, a gathering in the street of about 2,500 beggars, who received the same present as on the previous day. On the 8th and 9th instant almost all the relatives of the deceased and a large number of the members of his caste, about seven or eight hundred in all, were sumptuously treated. A relative of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, an aged man, stated that some four or five years ago, Kristo Das once spoke to him of the expenditure he would have to meet on three different occasions, *viz.*, the *shrad* ceremony of his father, *shrad* ceremony of his mother, and the marriage of his son, Radhakanta Pal. Under each of these heads he estimated a cost of about ten thousand rupees. But he lived, as every one knows, to carry out only one of the events.—*States man.*

A POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—On Wednesday before Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Joint Magistrate of Serampore, Baboo Bhoobun Chunder Chatterjee, Munsiff of Serampore, charged Mr. C. Wintle, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, with having assaulted him. On the 6th instant the complainant was waiting at the Serampore platform for the 2.5 train to Calcutta. As soon as the train arrived, he got into a second-class carriage, in which the defendant was. On seeing him, the defendant caught him by the shoulder and pushed him out of the carriage, and then got out himself as he had to get down at Serampore. The Station Master, who was standing near, remonstrated with the defendant, and the latter told him to hold his tongue. The complainant went to the Joint Magistrate's Court and obtained a summons against the defendant under section 355, Indian Penal Code. Before the case was called on for hearing, the Magistrate told the complainant that as both he and the defendant were Government officials, it would be better for him to accept an apology and so end the matter. The complainant agreed, and defendant in Court told the complainant that he was very sorry for what he had done. He had not intended to insult him or wound his feelings by putting his hands on his shoulders. The Magistrate said he was very happy to find that the case had terminated so satisfactorily. Mr. Wintle, after shaking hands with the complainant, and once more apologising to him, left the Court.

MADRAS.

THE NIXON CASE.—The result of the appeal that was made by Mr. R. B. Nixon, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kernan, having failed, and the mouth that he was allowed to make it in, having expired a fortnight ago, he was arrested on Tuesday, and conveyed to jail there to undergo the six months' simple imprisonment awarded by the Judge. In former days Mr. Nixon was widely and very favourably known in Madras, and regret is felt by those who are not his creditors, that he drifted into irregularities of which the High Court was bound to take severe cognisance.—*Mail.*

THE FANATICS OF DIET.

PROVOKED by the objection taken by several vegetarians to a passing remark that the sect to which they belonged was a conceited one, The *Spectator* writes:—We do not wish to disparage vegetarians in the smallest degree any more than to disparage teetotallers, or the opponents of tobacco, or the denouncers of tea, or the men, now we fear only a little band without much hope in their hearts, who attribute most of the evils of humanity to the habit of eating salt. The human race has no instinct enabling it to detect poisons; health is the second-best earthly blessing, and if anybody will produce a sufficient body of trustworthy evidence showing that vegetarians or teetotallers, or despisers of tobacco, or enemies of tea, or abstainers from salt are never ill we will accept and advocate their opinion with perfect readiness. Only if they argue as they do now, we shall still call them conceited.

The teetotallers have, we fully admit, something to say for their exaggeration. The abuse of alcohol produces so much moral evil, so much material ruin, and such widespread unhappiness, that we rather wonder the superstition forbidding its use is not more nearly universal than it is. As a drunken man does immoral acts, it is natural that a practice which carefully makes men drunk should be held in some unholy, and total abstinence be raised by the exaggeration characteristic of recoil into a moral obligation. Nevertheless, the effect of excess in wine is no more a reason against wine in moderation, than the effect of gluttony—which is very demoralising, though our northern world has forgotten the facts, and hardly understands the Biblical denunciations of the vice—is a reason against taking a dinner, and the theories they raise on that basis are fallacies contradicted by a glance at society. So far from the use of alcohol destroying the races that use it, the wine-bibbing races are the conquering races, and civilisation owes everything, not to the Hindoo, who abstains like Sir W. Lawson, or to the Mussulman, who abstains because he is ordered, but to the wine-tasting Greek, and the hard-drinking Roman, and the beer-swilling varieties of the Teutonic race. The Hebrew who drinks, and always has drunk, from Noah downwards, has done five times as much for humanity as the so-called Ethiopian of North Africa, is the most rigid of abstainers. The single Hindoo sect which has not renounced alcohol, but demands regular rations of rum—the Sikh—is the one which, were we away from India, would conquer and probably reorganise all the others. Nor is the teetotaller's dogma as to the moral effect of total abstinence, especially in regard to violent crime, one whit more irrefutable. The Turks who committed the atrocities of batouk were mostly total abstainers; the authors of the massacres of Cawnpore had never seen liquor; and the Bedouin who will kill you for your buttons, would kill you also, if he could for drinking Bass. What employed on this duty Dr. Klein will receive:—

(*a*) Honorarium £800 of which sum £150 will be paid to your order before your departure for India, and the balance on the submission of your report.

(*b*) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 400 monthly while in India to be drawn by monthly bills in arrear on the Treasury of the province where you may happen to be.

(*c*) First class passage by Peninsular and Oriental steamer viâ Brindisi from Bombay. The tickets to Bombay will be obtained by this office on your communicating the date of your departure.

(*d*) First class fares by railway, steamer or dawk while in India; the latter when travelling, to be drawn by contingent bills in India.

(*e*) The cost of your scientific equipment to be determined by you in consultation with Dr. Gibbes, not exceeding £200. The bills to be submitted as vouchers. Should the party die, they are to be sent to Dr. Gibbes with the exception that his honorarium is to be £500. Permission is given to Dr. Klein to take with him his assistant, Mr. Lingard. This gentleman will receive £300 for his passage to and from Bombay, his travelling expenses in India as by (*d*) above, and subsistence allowance while in India, at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem.

The following memorandum by Sir J. Fayrer, dated 15th July, 1884, is enclosed:—

I recommend that Drs. Klein and Gibbes, the delegates, be supplied with all reports, papers, and statistics regarding cholera in India now in the India Office. That the Army Sanitary Commission be invited to furnish any information, or make inquiry. That Drs. Klein and Gibbes be required to proceed at their earliest convenience (6th August, if possible) to Bombay, where they might, after communication with the Government commence their inquiry; that they proceed according to information there received, to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, thence to Southern India, say Madura, Trichinopoly, Madras; thence to Central India, Oudh, &c, finally visiting Calcutta, Lower Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Assam, as may seem necessary. The headquarters probably would be in Calcutta. Cholera may always be found in the Presidency cities, but to many be sent for investigation to such in different parts of India, if, from local conditions somewhat in the manner above mentioned, but the precise method and detail to be determined in India.

The Head of the Medical Department with the Government of India, Dr. J. M. Cuningham, and Dr. D. Cunningham, should take part in the inquiry, the general direction of the investigation to be in Dr. Cuningham's hands, but the two English delegates should be perfectly autonomous in their method of inquiry. The Government local authorities and Medical departments should be invited to give every possible assistance in the inquiry. Free scope of investigation should be given to Drs. Klein and Gibbes that all facilities for travelling and working should be placed at their disposal. The object is to ascertain the nature, origin and mode of propagation of cholera, the microscopic organisms connected with it, and their relations causal or other, to the disease. The air, water, soil, food, and drinks would be examined; the blood tissues, the secretions and excreta of persons affected by cholera; also of those not affected, but living in cholera localities, and of persons in health. Also the same examination in respect of dysentery, diarrhœa, malaria and other fevers. Cachexiæ would probably form part of the queries of the Committee, but all details and objects of investigation would be determined by them. On completion of their inquiry the delegates, Drs. Klein and Gibbes, should draw up a report to conclusion which Dr. Cuningham and the whole should be submitted to the consideration and final judgment of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council in which the President of the College of Physicians and other eminent scientific persons might take part.

MADRAS.

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The following memorandum by Sir J. Fayrer, dated 15th July, 1884, is enclosed:—

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MADRAS.

THE NIXON CASE.—The result of the appeal that was made by Mr. R. B. Nixon, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kernan, having failed, and the mouth that he was allowed to make it in, having expired a fortnight ago, he was arrested on Tuesday, and conveyed to jail there to undergo the six months' simple imprisonment awarded by the Judge. In former days Mr. Nixon was widely and very favourably known in Madras, and regret is felt by those who are not his creditors, that he drifted into irregularities of which the High Court was bound to take severe cognisance.—*Mail.*

THE FANATICS OF DIET.

PROVOKED by the objection taken by several vegetarians to a passing remark that the sect to which they belonged was a conceited one, The *Spectator* writes:—We do not wish to disparage vegetarians in the smallest degree any more than to disparage teetotallers, or the opponents of tobacco, or the denouncers of tea, or the men, now we fear only a little band without much hope in their hearts, who attribute most of the evils of humanity to the habit of eating salt. The human race has no instinct enabling it to detect poisons; health is the second-best earthly blessing, and if anybody will produce a sufficient body of trustworthy evidence showing that vegetarians or teetotallers, or despisers of tobacco, or enemies of tea, or abstainers from salt are never ill we will accept and advocate their opinion with perfect readiness. Only if they argue as they do now, we shall still call them conceited.

The teetotallers have, we fully admit, something to say for their exaggeration. The abuse of alcohol produces so much moral evil, so much material ruin, and such widespread unhappiness, that we rather wonder the superstition forbidding its use is not more nearly universal than it is. As a drunken man does immoral acts, it is natural that a practice which carefully makes men drunk should be held in some unholy, and total abstinence be raised by the exaggeration characteristic of recoil into a moral obligation. Nevertheless, the effect of excess in wine is no more a reason against wine in moderation, than the effect of gluttony—which is very demoralising, though our northern world has forgotten the facts, and hardly understands the Biblical denunciations of the vice—is a reason against taking a dinner, and the theories they raise on that basis are fallacies contradicted by a glance at society. So far from the use of alcohol destroying the races that use it, the wine-bibbing races are the conquering races, and civilisation owes everything, not to the Hindoo, who abstains like Sir W. Lawson, or to the Mussulman, who abstains because he is ordered, but to the wine-tasting Greek, and the hard-drinking Roman, and the beer-swilling varieties of the Teutonic race. The Hebrew who drinks, and always has drunk, from Noah downwards, has done five times as much for humanity as the so-called Ethiopian of North Africa, is the most rigid of abstainers. The single Hindoo sect which has not renounced alcohol, but demands regular rations of rum—the Sikh—is the one which, were we away from India, would conquer and probably reorganise all the others. Nor is the teetotaller's dogma as to the moral effect of total abstinence, especially in regard to violent crime, one whit more irrefutable. The Turks who committed the atrocities of batouk were mostly total abstainers; the authors of the massacres of Cawnpore had never seen liquor; and the Bedouin who will kill you for your buttons, would kill you also, if he could for drinking Bass. What employed on this duty Dr. Klein will receive:—

(*a*) Honorarium £800 of which sum £150 will be paid to your order before your departure for India, and the balance on the submission of your report.

(*b*) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 400 monthly while in India to be drawn by monthly bills in arrear on the Treasury of the province where you may happen to be.

(*c*) First class passage by Peninsular and Oriental steamer viâ Brindisi from Bombay. The tickets to Bombay will be obtained by this office on your communicating the date of your departure.

(*d*) First class fares by railway, steamer or dawk while in India; the latter when travelling, to be drawn by contingent bills in India.

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THE PRESS.

MR. NA'S APPOINTMENT.

We sincerely ... the report that Mr. Naoroji is going to take up the Dewanship of ... It would be difficult for the Maharaja to find a more worthy Minister ... gentle and yet firm withal, we ... urgently want are good

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

... the suggestion that an ... failed in Bombay in connection with ... work done by the retiring Principal of ... India. The subject ... exert the noble lord, whose sole ... industries of this large

INTERPRETER'S CASE.

... made by Mr. Bapjee ... for the payment of ... expenses incurred by him in the ... case. The ... given by the police is perfectly fair. We have ... Sir James Ferguson will, in deference to public opinion, allow the payment of the amount. We cannot blame the police for trying to do their duty; but our energetic Police Commissioner should now come forward to help the interpreter, who was very nearly being made a victim of overzeal and carelessness.—*Jame-Jamshed.*

THE PHILLIPOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1,000 have been subscribed to the fund started to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Phillpott, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. H. H. the Thakore of Morvee, who was recently at Ahmedabad, expressed his desire to erect a memorial fountain and to make good any deficit that may hereafter be found. The citizens of Ahmedabad, however, desire to have a Town Hall.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE DEWALEE.

THE *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that the Dewalee celebrations this year were quieter than even last year. Says the writer:—"The Dewalee illuminations are, in a certain sense, sure indications of the prosperity or otherwise of the native mercantile community. The Dewalee this year, in spite of the electric light, was very poor. We regret to notice this falling off, as it also does a decline of business."

A HARVISO WOMAN SENT TO JAIL.

ON Wednesday last a Hindoo widow was sent to jail for a period of one month for not being able to pay a debt of Rs. 15 due to her grain supplier. The wretched woman appeared in court with her two infants, and stated to the Judge that she was unable to pay the debt. She said she was ready to go to jail, but prayed that the Sirkar should take charge of the two helpless infants. The judge did all he could to induce the creditor to accept small instalments, but he declined to do so; and the judge was compelled to send the woman to jail. What is now to be done with the children? Who will feed them? Such cases are not uncommon. Can nothing be done to save them?—*Indian Patriot.*

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVE PUBLIC.

IF popular feeling is a safe guide we may say that Lord Ripon's administration has been more successful than even his admirers have claimed credit for. To judge from the enthusiasm that prevails all over the country, His Excellency leaves India unquestionably the most popular ruler. To begin with Bombay, her zeal to do honour to the retiring Viceroy knows no bound. Confirmed pessimists, who expect no good generally from the Anglo-Indian Government, viz., in this case, with same time optimists prepared to make the best of their post on Arabian Sea, two preliminary meetings held last week, our prominent citizens were agreed that "we could not do too much honour to such a ruler." A subscription list has already been opened, and we believe the Western Presidency will not be satisfied under five lakhs of rupees to be devoted to a permanent memorial, besides the inevitable statue, address, entertainment, and so on. A committee of five leading citizens is to appeal to our local Rothschilds in person, and it is fully hoped that these gentlemen will meet the improvised volunteer Punch half-way, pouring out their superfluous silver without stint. The idea is to give Bombay a Technical Industrial School in Lord Ripon's name. Besides the address from the public the Viceroy is to be presented with another by the members of the Native Press.—*Indian Spectator.*

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

THE *Chronicle* announces that two well-known individuals in Bombay have jointly purchased in the name of their nominee the assets and good-will of the Eastern Electric Light Company on the spot for the sum of Rs. 1,40,000. The purchasers, retaining to themselves the Byculla immovable property, as also some of the movable property and certain patent rights of the company, are said to sell the rest of the same to other purchasers for two lakhs. The latter propose to form a new Electric Light Company, Limited, in Bombay with the aid of the capitalists they obtained. The arrangements for floating the company with a capital of rupees three lakhs are being completed.

SPOILED STAMPS.

THE Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce have issued the following Resolution, dated Simla, 11th October:—

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 927, dated 26th February, 1884.

Financial Resolution No. 1072, dated 18th June, 1884.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 760, dated 16th September, 1884.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Resolutions cited above Collectors are authorised to refund the value of impressed court-fee stamps which have been spoilt or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or which the possessor does not require for immediate use, on the condition amongst others that application for refund shall be made within six months from the date of purchase of the stamp.

2. The Governor-General in Council has reason to believe that this limitation of the period within which applications for refund may be made sometimes gives rise to hardship. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to authorise Local Governments to allow refunds on the usual conditions

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

MARKET closed on account of the Dewalee holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th October as compared with that for the 7th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 7. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,30,351 4 4	41,30,351 4 4
Treasury Balances	1,63,71,919 5 1	1,70,58,516 8 6
Other Deposits	2,40,64,431 2 4	2,37,48,854 14 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,71,382 12 08	8,43,020 12 8
Sundries	9 13,01,345 7 3	13,05,600 5 6
Rs.	6,64,06,733 12 8	6,57,44,333 12 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	73,16,792 0 0	70,86,328 0 0
Other authorized Investments	99,96,555 0 0	99,96,540 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	90,31,918 11 3	89,98,494 10 7
Credits on do.	75,59,957 12 10	76,27,461 4 1
Bills Discounted	1,30,85,770 10 6	1,33,33,978 0 9
Balances with other Banks	6,12,081 2 1	8,37,931 14 7
Bullion	29,301 12 11	29,302 4 11
Bond Stock	11,34,000 11 10	11,34,445 4 1
Plantes	5,238 4 9	5,486 4 0
Sundries	6,29,152 12 1	6,29,200 13 11
Cash at Head Office	94,71,422 1 6	1,35,71,436 5 5
Do. at Branches	1,16,89,695 13 3	1,13,56,086 8 9
Rs.	6,64,06,733 12 8	6,57,44,333 12 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, sailed on the 18th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steamer California, 2,214 tons, Captain W. S. Young, sailed on the 15th instant for New York via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Balckow, 630 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain F. N. Frohawk, will sail today for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Quartermaster Coubb, a gentleman, Brigadier Genl. and Mrs. Luck, Asst. Apoth C. Saldanha, Sub. Asst. Apoth. A. Drolme and 78 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Hindostan (s)	Dumont	Mauritius, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	California (s)	Young	New York via Kurrachee.
	St. Dunstan (s)	Henry	Kurrachee.
19	Henry Balckow (s)	Promuno	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Satara, Frohawk, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Chaldia, to Antwerp.
" Kashgar, to China &c.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.		
14	Khandalla (s)	Turner	Bombay, Sept. 18.
	Armenia (s)	Rea	Liverpool, Sept. 10.
	Calcutta (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, Oct. 7.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Rangoon, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 14.—Steamer Goorkha.

MADRAS.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.	
16	Asia (s)	Rangoon.
	Goorkha (s)	Calcutta.
	Pelican (s)	London.

Oct.	DEPARTURES.	
15	Clan Macintosh (s)	London.
	China (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—5 drums spirit of wine, Bates Cullianee; 100 barrels rosin, Esmuljee Adjbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—30 cases hams and bacon, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 14 cases oilmanstores, Abdoolally Heptoola; 12 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyeejee; 124 packages brandy and 60 barrels beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 126 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bangore Head s—8 cases eau de cologne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—75 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—500 cwts cotton seed, Motichund Heeranand.

FOR LONDON.

Nlaora s—100 cwts coir yarn, Meghji Mooljee; 150 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdas Lowjee.

Rome s—437 cwts Raseed, Robertson Brothers and Co; 256 bales cotton, F. Sangaed and Co.

FOR HULL.

Yeddo s—300 cwts cotton seed, Peiry and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bertha s—350 cwts Rosin, A. Blaschock and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·841
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	72·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudsel—0, 3	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Hunter, Surg., on leave, from Quetta.

OCTOBER 17.

Hedge, Lieut., Rifles Brigade, on leave, from Gwalior.

Riddell, Captain, Bedfordshire, to join, from Rangoon.

OCTOBER 18.

Tulloch, Major, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on leave, from Dum Dum.

SeaGram, Lieut. Col., Derbyshire, going to England, from Lucknow.

Fullerton, Lieut., 2nd Queen's Regt., going to England, from Jutogh.

Lean, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Wilson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Lahore.

Murdoch, Lieut. Col., R. A., on promotion, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Sartorius, Lieut. Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 18.

Thomas, Surg., on leave, to England.

OCTOBER 19.

Brown, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 20, 1884.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 1st November next. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the town terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-18 p.m., and call those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the first parade of the season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued daily between the hours of 9 a.m., and 4 p.m. Members are requested to apply for their arms and accoutrements as soon as possible.

In future and until further orders ammunition will be issued as follows, viz.—For Company Competition, Officer Commanding Companies can obtain 50 rounds per practice on application to the Adjutant, stating the competition for which it is required. This issue will be used either for practice or for the actual competition. Should more than 50 rounds be required the Adjutant is authorized to issue it at the rate of Re. 1 per hundred.

For all Corps competitions, ball will be free.

On Parade Meeting, ammunition will be issued as of right to 10 rounds for practice purposes on written request to the Adjutant at the rate of Re. 1-8 per hundred. Should more be required, Commanding Officers countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Company to the extent of 200 more rounds at the same rate will be issued.

A rifle match has been arranged to take place between the Royal Artillery and the B. V. R. C. Volunteer Rifles' corps, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

There will be practice at the Colaba range on Thursday next, the 23rd inst., between 4 and 6 p.m. Those selected are requested to be present.

By order,

A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESDA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated: although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

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Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

QUETTA.

DEATH.

WAGHORN—October 12, at Quetta, beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Waghorn.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MAXWELL—WEST—October 15, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Ralph Wilford Maxwell, to Florence Grace, eldest daughter of the late Walter West, Esq., of Merton, Surrey.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

CLIFFORD—October 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Miller H. Clifford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1884.

THE proposal to establish in Bombay a Technical School as a memorial of the administration of the Marquis of Ripon promises to be taken up with a good deal of spirit. There is, indeed, much in the scheme itself, apart from what may be regarded as its complimentary purpose, to commend it to public approval. The International Exhibition project has been started under eminently encouraging conditions, and it may not be out of place to remind those who are working so well for the furtherance of that enterprise that the establishment of a good technical school in Western India would tend to the perpetuation of much of the benefit and instruction which all of us expect that the Exhibition will yield. An International Exhibition on the scale that the Bombay Exhibition is intended to be laid out upon is in some sense a technical school, inasmuch as it shows the practical result of technical teaching, or at least of technical knowledge and experience. Yet it is certain that this Exhibition will show the world not only what we have learnt in the way of industrial and artistic production, but what we have not learnt or have learnt amiss. It will exhibit our shortcomings no less than our successes, and if we are wise we shall see to it that provision is made for repairing our mistakes and making amends for our failures. So then we shall be only anticipating one at least of the practical conclusions that are certain to be drawn from the forthcoming Exhibition, no matter how successful it may be as a demonstration of the progress of Western India in the arts and industries, if we set to work now to provide for the admitted necessities of the country in the matter of technical education. The approaching termination of Lord Ripon's term of office provides an opportunity for such an undertaking which should not be allowed to pass by. Those who have projected it may be congratulated upon having skilfully adapted their programme to the attainment of a double purpose—on the one hand, to the recognition in a conspicuous and enduring way of the services rendered to India by the retiring Viceroy; and on the other, to the supply of an educational want which is each year more urgently pressing itself upon public attention. For it cannot be supposed, because technical education was one of the topics specifically excluded by the Government of India from inquiry by the Education Commission, that the subject is regarded by educational authorities as one respecting which there is no occasion for anxiety. The Commission, as we have seen, had quite enough to do to cover the ground marked out for them in the instruction to "inquire into the working of the existing system of public instruction, and to the further extension of that system on a popular basis." The question of technical education stands apart from this, and it might profitably be made, as it has recently been made in England, the subject of special inquiry.

The promoters of the project may fairly contend that in bringing it forward they are endeavouring to put Western India abreast of the educational tendencies of the time. People at home have in recent years become keenly alive to the need of fuller provision for education in the special arts and sciences associated with industrial production. The investigations of a Royal Commission have shown that England is behind her nearest neighbours in this respect. Rightly or wrongly, the depression from which many of the home trades are suffering is in great part attributed to this, or—what is very nearly the same thing—people are urging an increased attention to technical education as an essential condition of recovering the industrial supremacy which in many departments of production England once held in scarcely disputed tenure. English opinion and English experience in this matter are suggestive enough; but it is by no means upon them alone that the advocates of technical education in India need rely. It is in our own necessities, in our own industrial defects, in the pressing need which exists for enlarging the opportunities of young natives who are in search of a career, that a justification for this project is to be sought for. It is not encouraging to be told, as we were told the other day by a correspondent who has made the subject his special study, that having gone thoroughly into the question of Indian arts of all kinds, with reference to its ever becoming an object of trade between this country and Great Britain, the result is most unsatisfactory. There are, it is true, circumstances which will extenuate the gravity of this conclusion so far as it seems to imply a reflection upon the quality of Indian artwork. For instance, we do not believe that the reason why Bombay blackwood furniture is at a discount in the London market is because in the matter of design and execution it is no better than it should be. A far more likely reason is to be found in the circumstance that Indian cabinet-work is utterly out of harmony with the decorative spirit that happens to be in the air in England just now. Fashion in art is in England accidental, capricious, and transient, and the fickleness that banished Bombay blackwood furniture from London drawing-rooms may any day be as ready to restore it. As to the adulteration of Indian silver-ware, we suspect that the blame must be divided between the maker and the buyer. The constant efforts of the latter to narrow the margin between currency price and tola weight are met in the way that is most easily available to the seller. If he cannot keep up the price he can bring down the silver; and this he has done with a vengeance if, as our correspondent says is the case, assaying has proved many articles of Indian jewellery to contain only nine-sixteenths of pure silver. And yet, when all reasonable deductions have been made upon such grounds as these, there remains something more than a basis for our correspondent's somewhat discouraging conclusion. It is, as everybody knows, a greatly disputed question whether English influence upon Indian art-workmanship has been in all respects beneficial. We are charged with having communicated just enough of our own artistic ideas and methods to the utmost to prove beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

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TELEGRAS.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEMG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, 18.

Sir Frederick Roberts distributede prizes yesterday and delivered a long address which he spoke highly of the shooting of the Bombay team. Some of the competitions wfired for this morning, and this closed the mee of 1884. Match 35 was won by the 15th Mad with 427 points ; the 9th Bombay being secowith 421 points. Nine teams competed. Naj Ameen Khan, 15th, the best shot of the comd teams, wins a purse of Rs. 25. The native championship of the meeting falls to Havildar Coostan ouza, 9th Bombay, with a total of 332 points atches 13 to 19. He also wins the Southern Dmedal and Rs. 75. Naique Abdul, 9th Bomb wins the first prize in the match for the high aggregate. The volley firing for natives was woy the 15th Madras. Volunteer Domingo, of th. I. P. R. wins the championship for Europeans. The weather has been very monsoonish.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITI.

EXPECTED SUBMISSON OF SH JEHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONT.)

DALHAI, THIO' DUR, OCT. 18.

Shah Jehan is proposing to sendhis son with the principal Zhob chiefs, but the / t to the Governor-General has declined the offi.al appointed the 18th as the last day for his com in. An impression prevails that he will do so ; that there will be no collision. The concentrat of the troops continues, and a large force will in / case march through Zhob, the Bengal portion sreof subsequently returning hence *viz* Sibi and the rest proceeding *viz* Hindoobagh in Z and Peshin to Quetta.

MOVEMENTS OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADAS, OCT. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief ared here from Bangalore this morning, and left Bombay this evening to meet Lady Roberts a Captain Pele Carew, his new Military Secreta, who takes the place of Colonel Pretyman, now onave, and who has on account of continued ill-h been compelled to resign the appointm. Captain Hamilton, the present Acting Mary Secretary, accompanies Sir Frederick Roberts Bombay, but will take leave there, and proceed to Egypt with a view to being employed on active srice.

WEATHER ON THE WESTEN COAST.

On Thursday there was a cyclon in the Bay of Bengal which struck the shore bew Negapatam, where a native vessel was wrecke. The rainfall here during four days up to last nin. was over five inches. It is raining heavily to-dy.

SUICIDE IN A BARRAK ROOM.

This morning Private Jacob Vis, of the South Wales Borderers, shot himself dd with his own rifle in the barrack room. He ' been depressed in spirits lately, and had given ' to drink. An inquest was held this afternoo, and a verdict of death by shooting himself with, while in a state of temporary insanity was ' ided.

CHOLERA AMONG THE NATIVE INFANTRY.

Two Madras native infantry regiments have for some weeks been encamped at the Red Hills, a few miles from Madras, as cholera was prevalent among the men. The disease has not almost disappeared, and one regiment returned to Madras to-day ; the other will probably return on Monday.

MADAME COULOMB ON "OCCULT PHENOMENA."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 18.

Madame Coulomb's entertainment last night was well attended. Her lecture was chiefly directed against Madame Blavatsky, whose alleged "occult phenomena" were exposed by practical illustrations, such as the production of a large mask and dress, declared by Madame Coulomb to be the identical dress worn by Madame Blavatsky's servant when she took the form of Koot Hoomi on top of the bungalow on moonlight nights. The phenomena of convinced Mr. Sinnett were also explained, d exposed as mere tricks. The vases which Colonel Olcott found in an almirah supposed to be npty, and which he was duped into believing came om the Mahatmas, were bought by Madame oulomb for Madame Blavatsky in the bazaar. ome of the tricks promised by Madame Coulomb ere not shown last night, and the exposure was not so complete as many of the audience expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENCES OF OUR COLONIES.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

A blue-book just issued announces that in conformity with the recommendations of the Military Committee, appointed to consider the matter, an expenditure estimated at £891,000 is to be assigned to the improvement of our colonial defences. Australia is not mentioned. India, the Colonies, and the Home Government are to share the expense of the fortifications at Aden, Singapore, and Hongkong. The works are to be commenced immediately.

NOON.

In the grant for colonial defences Ceylon is provided for, but no provision is made for the Indian ports. The grant also makes provision for the defences of Simon's Bay, Table Bay, Port Louis (Mauritius), and Saint Helena.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SECRETARY.

Mr. Mackenzie Wallace has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin.

CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

It is now stated that the conversion of Consols will consist of six millions of 2½ per cent. and four millions of 2¾ per cent.

LATEST FROM GENERAL GORDON.

CAIRO, OCT. 17.

General Gordon telegraphs that he will send a force to occupy Berber. Some of the tribes are deserting from the Mahdi, and others are rebelling against him.

CAPTURE OF SHENDY.

CAIRO, OCT. 18.

General Gordon has bombarded and captured Shendy and the town of Matammeh, opposite.

EXECUTION OF NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 18.

Six officers and two women, convicted of Nihilism, were executed here to-day.

THE GERMAN LEGATION AT TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, OCT. 18.

The German Legation arrived here to-day, and met with a splendid reception.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan (Home Ruler) member for Westmeath.

BERLIN, OCT. 18.

The Duke of Brunswick.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Navarino, homeward bound left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅛
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ "	85½
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	100½
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	50½
Arrival,—Mozart.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, October 18.

10 p.m.	76·3

SUNDAY, October 19.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	80·2

THE Bishop of Bombay, after visiting Kurrachee, has proceeded to Aden, whence he is expected to return to Bombay in a few days.

THE death has occurred, at Katmandu, of Dhere Shumshere, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, K.C.B., V.C., having returned from sixty days' privilege leave, has resumed command of the Allahabad Division.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, Mr. G. W. Rivaz, C.S., will shortly be posted as Deputy Commissioner to Gujrat. Messrs. Roberts and Gardiner are nominated as the Divisional Judges of Umritsar. Mr. G. M. Rivaz will return to Kapurthala on the expiry of his furlough towards the end of November : relieving Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, who will revert to the Secretariat.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. W. A. East, acting Collector of Tanna, performed the dual ceremony of opening the Municipal Hall and Mulock Garden, and of laying the foundation stone of a library at Callian. The sites of the buildings are situated opposite one another about half a mile from the railway station ; and the public road intercepting them was decorated for the occasion with a sort of triumphal arch and bannerets waving from bamboo poles on either side of the pathway. Music was furnished by native tom-tom-beaters, and a party of native policemen discharged their rifles at measured intervals in honour of the ceremonies, at the performance of which the principal officials and residents were present. Mr. East was presented with an elegant silver trowel, with which he touched the foundation-stone of the library building as duly laid.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"A well-attended meeting of Lodge Salem No. 563 (S.C.), was held at the Masonic Hall, Ahmedabad, on Thursday, Right Worshipful Past Master Khan Saheb Cowasjee Muncherjee Karanjawalla presiding. Worshipful Brother Robert Beadle was installed in the Eastern Chair, and the Masonic fraternity at Ahmedabad voted a gold jewel to the Right Worshipful the Past Master for his valuable assistance. This is the second time Khan Saheb Cowasjee is thus rewarded for his labours in the cause of Freemasonry."

THE official difference which occurred a few months back in the Bombay Mint has given rise to a new order on the subject of coin issue by the Government of India. The question arose over the merits of a certain lakh of rupees which failed to satisfy the Assay Master in his capacity of examiner, and which he accordingly advised should be re-melted. The Mint Master, however, disregarded the recommendation and issued the coin on his own responsibility. In this he was only acting within his powers, but the case having been referred to Government, it has been considered advisable that the coin should be always tested and passed by an independent authority before leaving the Mint. Accordingly a set of rules has been drawn up providing that no batch of coin shall be issued unless a pyx trial of it has been first made by the Assay Master, while the Mint Master, should he consider it necessary, may at any stage direct the whole batch to be re-melted. The former provision, remarks the Allahabad paper, gives at least an additional security to the public for the quality of the coinage.

THE *Madras Mail* is once more recovering its good-humour with regard to Bombay, and furnishes its readers with a sketch of Sassoon House, Elphinstone circle, in order to show what some of the new buildings in Bombay are like. Our contemporary adds :—"But we must not attempt to further particularise the handsome buildings in new Bombay, for the place is crowded with them to that extent that the susceptible griff, in his new helmet, new pugree, new garments, and new look, who has just landed from a P. and O. steamer plumes himself on his good sense in accepting service in a land which is, he perceives, if it may be judged by the imposing character of its public buildings, simply rolling in riches. For Bombay, as it now stands, is vastly indebted to that memorable epoch in its existence when it really did roll in wealth. The cotton crisis of 1862-64 gave an enormous increase to the value of land and house property within the confined limits of the Fort ; and Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor, improved the shining hour to the lasting beautification of the town."

THE Lisbon Minister has informed the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements in India that the granting of pensions is not within the sphere of their official capacity, although in special cases they are empowered to engage persons in Government service without superior sanction.

IT is announced by the *Madras Mail* that the Government of India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,85,600, chargeable to capital, of the cost of four engines and 200 high-sided open goods wagons required for working the Madras Harbour Works traffic of the South Indian Railway. The Supreme Government has also sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 73,414 for the proposed rectification in the alignment of the beach line between the General Hospital and Penitentiary, Madras, and an estimate of Rs. 10,682 for a forty-two feet turn-table at Pallaveram ; tank-house and water-columns at Beach. These works have been rendered necessary on the South Indian Railway to meet the probable increase in traffic, on account of the demand for stone in the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour.

A SMART shock of earthquake was felt at Darjeeling at 1-25 on Thursday morning. A telegram to the *Englishman* states that the direction was seemingly from east to west. The shock lasted some seconds, and was preceded by a prolonged rushing noise.

WRITING with respect to the recent indignation meeting at Rangoon, a correspondent remarks :—"It is altogether a new thing, this public meeting business in Rangoon, and the Burmese are curious to learn what will result from it. The Rev. Dr. Marks is a leading spirit in the movement, and one barrister writes to the papers that when on the invitation of the reverend doctor he suggested the names of a well-known American missionary and traveller and a presbyterian clergyman as fit gentlemento serve on the committee, he was informed that there were enough names down already."

MR. H. ST. A. GOODRICH, of Exeter College, Oxford, Acting Collector of Bellary, has, in obedience to a telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded to Ootacamund to see the Governor. The *Madras Mail* conjectures that His Excellency will offer him the vacant seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council, which, coupled as it is with peculiar conditions, has been going a-begging among his many seniors. Mr. Goodrich has put in rather less than seventeen years' service. He has commended himself to the Governor as a "highly educated man, with rare intelligence."

PROCAP CHANDRA ROY completes the Sabha Parva in the part he has just issued of the English prose translation of the Mahabharata. He prefaces the latest section of his work by announcing that his great difficulty still with regard to funds. He explains :—"To the grants I have already announced, amounting to Rs. 40,000, by the Governments of Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and Assam, I have to add Rs. 2,500 by the Government of Bombay. The Government of the Punjab, though sympathising with my object and appreciating it fully, has not been able to mark that sympathy and appreciation by any pecuniary aid. The Governments of Madras and the Central Provinces have as yet made no sign. If, however, my most sanguine expectations about Government aid be realised, the total can at best cover a fourth of the estimated expenditure, which, as I have before announced, is about a lakh of rupees. My chief hope is in the liberality of my countrymen and countrywomen. The necessity has not yet arisen of my appealing to other countries for succour. But should the expectations I have built upon the liberality of India prove delusive, I shall appeal to Europe and America, persuaded that 'literature is a cosmopolitan concern, and that Valmiki and Vyasa lived as much for the Hindus as for the other nations of the world.'"

A CORRESPONDENT asks respecting the new Viceroy :—"Why is Lord Dufferin so emphatically called an Irishman ? Is it because his finest male ancestor crossed from Scotland to Ulster in the seventeenth century, and that ancestor and his descendants carefully abstained from intermarrying with families of Irish descent ? Is it because he has a property in that country, or is it because he has a seat in its Peerage ? He may have been born in Ireland, and may have lived much on his estates ; but I cannot discover that he has any descent from any family of Irish origin. In the line he is a Blackwood of a Scottish family who helped to colonise Ulster. His 'Seize Quarters' (*i.e.*, his eight great-grandfathers and his eight great grandmothers) are composed of the following persons, and among them I fail to trace the Irish names we might reasonably expect :—

1. Sir Robert Blackwood.	5. James Stevenson.
2. Joyce Lesson.	6. Anne Price.
3. Robert Temple.	7. William Shirley.
4. Mackenzie Nelson.	8. Frances Barker.
9. Thomas Sheridan.	13. Thomas Linley.
10. Frances Clanbrassil.	14.

I cannot discover the name of Mrs Linley ; as she lived at Bath, and was buried at Wells, she was more probably of Somersetshire than Irish descent :—

11. John Callander.	15. Alexander MacDonnell (Earl of Antrim).
12. Mary Livingstone.	16. Anne Plunket.

Were the Sheridans of Milesian origin ? If so, we are not helped, for if we abandon Lord Dufferin's male descent, which is Scotch, we must be consistent and treat his mother's descent similarly." To this inquiry the editor of the *Spectator*, to whom it is addressed, makes answer by putting two other questions :—"On this principle, is anybody an Englishman ? Was there ever an Irishman more distinctively Irish than Sheridan ?"

A VERY large proportion of the textile manufactures is located in the eastern coast States of the Union—viz., New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Out of a total capital of $2200,000,000 invested in the manufacture of cotton goods, according to the last census, $192,000,000, or 88 per cent. of the whole, was in these States ; $31,000,000 of the $96,000,000 invested in the woollen manufactures, or nearly 89 per cent. was also in the same States. The proportion of silk, worsted goods, hosiery, carpets, and mixed textiles was larger still, so that, when all the textile industries of the country are combined, it appears that the gross capital invested in them is $431,878,000, of which sum no less than $387,674,000 represented the amount invested in the States named, being nearly 90 per cent. of the entire sum.

THE sad death of the Hon. Gilbert Leigh who has recently lost his life among the Rocky Mountains, again serves to emphasise the spirit of adventure which invariably animates the English gentleman. Among the artists in London the figure of the member for South Warwickshire was always a favourite illustration of "The young exquisite in Parliament," and was often drawn in contrast to the equally studious disregard for personal appearances exhibited by such members as Mr. Cowen of Newcastle or Mr. Forster, the member for Bradford. In the course of his campaign at the general election it was a standing joke among Mr. Leigh's opponents that the seat was won for him by his relatives without the slightest exertion on his own part. A most difficult public speaker himself, nearly all the talk was conducted by his uncle the Hon. Chandos Leigh. This led to a crush trick being played on the young candidate. All over the constituency it had been placarded that the Hon. Chandos Leigh would speak at such and such a meeting of his nephew's supporters. Beneath each placard the Conservatives pasted another bearing the quotation from the *Pinafore* chorus :—"And so will his sisters and his cousins and his aunts." Mr. Leigh's determination to spend the Parliamentary recess in the wild scenes of sport and adventure to be found among the "Rockies" shows that he had another side to his character.

ONE of the recent telegrams, says the *St. James's Gazette* concerning China and France refers to a possible settlement without an indemnity by the cession of Kelung, with its coal-mines, on a lease of ninety-nine years to France. Nor need we be surprised that this, among other means of arriving at a compromise not too onerous or humiliating to either party, should be suggested. The vital importance of harbours of refuge and a supply of coal for the French steam fleet in the Eastern seas is, of course, obvious. Indeed, if this end is not secured, the ambitious colonial policy lately entered upon is foredoomed to failure. War ships in the present day cannot be utilized in distant stations without coaling supplies at reasonable distances. As matters at present stand, all the coaling-stations from Aden to Hongkong in the Indian and China seas are under the British flag ; and in time of war France could draw no supplies from them, whether England were a neutral or a belligerent Power. This difficulty is, of course, evaded by the French system of "hostilities and "intelligent destruction" without a declaration of war ; but this line of action has its limits, and it must be ever present to the French Ministers that all the boasted superiority of their fleet is absolutely dependent on their power to obtain a constant supply of coal from the rival whose commerce they confessedly desire to ruin. With a coaling-station and harbour of refuge at Kelung in the north, and similar resources in Cochin-China in the south, they would feel more free to adopt any policy which might seem best adapted now or at any future time to attain the double end they are seeking—not only the acquisition of large territories in the East, as a set-off to India and British supremacy, political and commercial, in that region, but an indemnity in coin that shall cover the whole cost of their operations.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, OCT. 17.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Dr. Walters and Captain Finlay, arrived here last evening. At the Residency Sir James Fergusson was received by the Collector, Mr. King, with whom he is now staying. On the morning of the 16th he visited the hill fort. About noon he received a visit from the Punt Prutinidhi of Oundh and later on the Municipal Commissioners waited upon him at the Residency with their address. They were introduced to the Governor by Mr. King. The address, which was read by Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak, was in the following terms :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Satara, beg most respectfully to accord a hearty welcome to your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of your visit, and to express to you, as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen and Empress of India, our loyalty to her person and throne, and our appreciation of the many blessings of peace and prosperity we, in common with all our countrymen, enjoy under her gracious and benign rule. In no age of history, so far as we are aware, has so great a country as ours been ruled so orderly, so justly and so beneficently. Public works, commerce, codification, and, above all, a system of national education and a free press, all bear testimony to the goodness of the rule. This Municipality is one of the most ancient institutions of the kind, having been established in 1853, and since then it has done all it could, to look after the health of the town and to keep it in a clean and sanitary condition. Your Excellency will have observed that it is situated on the slopes of a beautiful and historical fortress on one side, and of the sacred hills of Yavateshwar on the other. Two systems of water works (town and Sadarbazar), constructed by its former kings, already supply the town with pure and fresh water. But this supply running short during the dry season, a large project, known as the Kas water works, has been undertaken by us, and it is entirely owing to your Excellency's favourable consideration of our representation of 30th November last, that we have the prospect of these works being speedily completed and made over to us. And we cannot allow this auspicious event of your Excellency's arrival at our town to pass without publicly expressing the gratitude of the towns people to your Excellency for your Government's Resolution of 9th June last, No. 1370-W., 247, Local, P. W. D., and for being thus the means of giving them the inestimable blessing of a plentiful supply of pure water, without throwing on them additional burdens. While your Excellency's kindness will be remembered by the townspeople. Some of us have personally inspected the Kas head works, and the supply channel which has a length of nearly 14 miles. The only defect we saw in the head works was a considerable leakage from the bottom of the dam, at both its ends, which continued to flow even in the driest part of the last dry season. As we learn that your Excellency is going to inspect the works personally, we have every confidence your Excellency will be pleased to remedy the defect, will be secured in time, and the works handed over to us in a thoroughly sound state, that they may stand as a lasting memorial of the skill and talent of the eminent British engineers under whose superintendence they have been constructed. Our country is rich in such great works of public utility, which testify (to us the skill and genius of ancient engineers, and the beneficence of their constructors. We have also to thank your Excellency for your having last year this Municipality to the status of a city municipality, and thus conferring on this town the privilege of electing half of its members. This privilege was fully appreciated and availed of by the people, and some of us here owe our seats to them. We are fully aware that with more privileges and independence come additional duties and more responsibility. And we are not worthy of more privileges, if we do not cheerfully undertake greater responsibilities. The New District Municipal Amendment Act of 1883 has included primary education among the obligatory duties of Municipal Boards, and your Excellency's Resolution of 10th July last invites all Municipalities to undertake that duty. In the progressive advancement of municipal institutions, the primary education of the urban population should no doubt be recognized as a municipal duty, and we shall do all we can to discharge it. Our special difficulties are that fully half of our income goes to the repayment of the water works loan of three lakhs of rupees, which is to be repaid in twenty-eight years ; that to enable us to raise and repay this loan the Municipal taxation was recently enhanced from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 42,000, or 50 per cent., and that as this town, though an ancient capital, is a town where there is no great trade or manufactures, we see no prospect of our being able to increase the already heavy burden of taxation, which is Re. 1-8 per head of population. We are, however, willing to hope for the best, and no doubt the construction of the Western Deccan Railway, which is due, we learn, in a great measure to your Excellency's advocacy of it from a personal inspection of the country in 1882, and which was opened under such auspicious circumstance by your Excellency last year, will give a new impetus to the trade of this district, and there is every probability of our town participating in the general prosperity. It is a matter for regret that owing to physical difficulties (the line does not pass by such important towns as Satara and Kolhapur, but runs by the eastern bank of the Krishna. We hope that it may be found practicable to bring a branch line to Satara. On an occasion like the present we venture to suggest that your Excellency will be pleased to consider whether the privilege of benches of honorary magistrates bestowed some time since on towns like Belgaum, Hubli and Bijapur, and that of trial by jury, recently conceded to some other towns, may not also with advantage be conferred on this town, which is not, we humbly think, inferior to them in point of education, intelligence and advancement. Both these institutions under Government supervision are instruments of popular education, and as such, we trust, your Excellency will be pleased to give them a trial amongst us. Lastly, that this will be your Excellency's last visit to our town, and knowing full well that since your Excellency's assumption of the Government of the Presidency on 28th April, 1880, your sole aim has been the welfare of the people entrusted to your care, and that to every important measure of public utility—local self-government, land assessment, public works, public instruction, female education, &c.,—your Excellency has given the weight of your authority and support, and that above all, by your personal kindness, condescension and urbanity you have conciliated and won the esteem of the princes, chiefs and people of this country, we cheerfully seize this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to you, and our fervent hope that on your return to your native land, you may, under Providence, enjoy renewed health and a long life, and be able to continue your intetest in this country, which has been the scene of your labours for the past few years, and that your Excellency carries with you favourable impressions of a people, who, though backward, are among the most loyal, devoted and contented of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects.

His Excellency replied as follows :—"Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your address of hearty welcome on my visit to this place. It is not merely a complimentary one ; it is suggestive of deep thoughts on important topics to any one who takes interest in the welfare of the country. It also contains a great deal of flattery to which, I must say, I am not at all entitled. Here there are a good many interesting things to be looked at, besides the water-works, but it is a work of time. This part of the Presidency was once a source of troubles. It has a historical importance of its own, and Government always attach a great importance to it in appointing officers to carry on its administration. In your interesting address you have referred to the privileges of local self-government which have been lately conferred upon you. I may mention here that I am not the originator of this measure. It was the Government of India who took the actual lead in the matter. I have simply been carrying out their instructions in this respect. I may also add that I am not an advanced Liberal. I am a Conservative, and as such, I always like to confer upon people whom we govern privileges in a steady manner, in order that they may derive thereby some real good. What I mean is, that you must advance step by step in the general progress of the country. If you really deserve a thing, Government will not grudge it. Thus, Government have conferred upon your Municipality privileges of electing its members upon a principle quite different from that now maintained in other parts of India. You will have observed, from many successive Resolutions of Government as regards realization of State revenues from cultivators, how Government have been anxious to afford a substantial relief in the first in that direction, through the valuable assistance of my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Peile. Then you speak of public works. I am not going to speak much on this subject. I shall simply say there that public works are of two kinds : judicious and injudicious. They are judicious when public money is not injudiciously spent on them ; but they are injudicious when money is lavishly wasted upon them. It is only the judicious public works that are calculated to do good to a country. This part of the country greatly stood in need of a railway. The one now under construction—the S. M. C. Railway—is calculated to do immense good to the people of the Deccan. The produce of the country will be conveyed to market at so cheap a rate, that the profit of the cultivators will be doubled. The articles which you now import will cost you much less, you will have so much more money to spend on other things, and there will be a general activity throughout the country. In fact, those who will have the doubtful benefit of living five or ten years hence will see that the whole country is completely revolutionized. It would have no doubt, as you say, been a good thing to bring a branch of this railway to your town, but any project of the kind would cost those concerned a hundred times more than your Kas water project has cost you. (Laughter.) It has given me great satisfaction to hear from this address that I carry with me the good wishes of a people amongst whom I have been for the last five years."

His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.

This afternoon the Governor leaves the town for the Kas Hill to inspect the works now in progress there. Thence he will proceed to Mahableshwar.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.—The cyclonic disturbance which lay over the extreme south of the peninsula yesterday has continued its westerly course and disappeared over the Indian Ocean. The pressure is giving way at Mangalore and Maccara and in most parts of Bombay, but a break-recovery has set in at the Madras stations, while the slight rise noticed in Burma and Northern India yesterday still continues. South easterly winds have sprung up in the south of the peninsula, but in most of the other parts of the country the wind is easterly. Clouds are rather more general than of late, and the rain, which continues over the south of the peninsula, has extended as far north as Sholapore. Rain to-day :—Wellington, 4 inches ; Cochin, 4 inches ; Sholapore and Coimbatore, 2½ inches ; Cuddapah and Salem, 1 inch ; Belgaum, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Madura, ½ inch. Previously :—Cochin, 7 inches ; Raipur and Tuticorin, ½ inch.

OCT. 19.—Reports are few, but show a rise of pressure at all stations except Bombay. Readings are highest in Northern India and lowest on the south-west coast. The pressure, except in the south-west, is much above the average. The wind is not much changed on the whole it is easterly, but it is north-easterly in the Northern Circars and north-north-westerly in Madras. Rain is apparently becoming more general. In addition to past stations in the peninsula, falls are also reported from Seoni, Jubbulpore, and Bombay. On the east coast the amounts are large. Rain to-day :—Vizagapatam and Masulipatam, 3 inches ; Madras, 2 inches ; Jubbulpore and Trichinopoly, ½ inch. Previously, unimportant.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(19th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F.	Reading. Mean.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall
	Ins.	Decs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	30·08	89·0		NNE	23	0·00
Surat..	29·98	85·6		NE	11	0·00
Bombay	·93	81·7		NNE	8	0·49
Ratnagherry	·91	90·6		E	22	0·00
Karwar	·89	83·1		NE	Light	0·09
Mangalore..	·95	82·4		S	4	0·09
Calicut	..	...		not received	...	...
Cochin ..	·92	83·5		ESE	Modte	0·06
Masulipatam	30·03	79·8		NE	6	3·35
Madras	·00	77·8		NNW	15	2·22
Negapatam..	29·97	80·9		NE	0	0·03

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning Grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Hair Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

THE Dewalee marks the termination of the Hindoo year, when native merchants, be they Hindoos, Parsees, or Mussulmans, change, after going through a course of elaborate ceremonial, their old account books for new ones, and begin anew their transactions by first making an entry on the credit side. For days before the advent of the festival Hindoo women assemble in the squares belonging to their respective carts and beguile the night by singing songs, chiefly in honour of the luxurious god Krishna and his hundreds of wives. But the principal feature of the rejoicings are the illuminations in the native quarters of business, where every trader considers himself in honour bound to invest a portion of his savings in lighting his shop. Even the Parsee forgets for the nonce his hereditary nature, and renders his shop as gay as distance will permit, by displaying a number of lamps of various descriptions and by adorning the newly whitewashed walls with pictures, borrowed from the more respectable portion of their clients. The Parsee Bazaar-street, the Marwaree Bazaar, and Kalbadevi were on Saturday the principal scenes of attraction, where the throng of sight-seers was as immense and the stream of carriages was apparently as endless as they ever were before. A profusion, rather than an artistic arrangement, of lights seemed to be the principal object of most of those who had lighted their shops and dwellings, but the effect of the whole was nevertheless charming. Oil buttees were most extensively employed, but the monotony was here and there relieved by gas globes and gas jets arranged in various devices. A novel feature was introduced this year in the shape of electric lights, the cloth market opposite the Jumma Musjid having its entrance spanned by eight of these lamps. The light which they threw around a considerable area was charmingly reflected on the brilliant dresses of the female occupants of passing carriages. The frontage of the outer cloth market was little further on was also ablaze with arches of gas moons. Within, the numerous rows of stalls were lighted by means of hundreds of chandeliers, and if the extent of the illuminations was taken to be an accurate measure of the amount of the profits made during the year, surely cloth merchants, of all other dealers, appear to have the best reason to complain of them," said Jaya. Electric light was also employed in one or two places in the Fort and in Kalbadevi. Not a few of the shops displayed a regular portrait gallery, and though the prevailing taste, to judge from the selections, was almost of a primitive character, the bland self-complacence with which their owners contemplated these works of art was most amusing. Not that these portraits did not serve to awaken the lively interest of natives, as they gazed with wonderment now at the artist's ideal of a military officer—an apoplectic-looking, grim-visaged figure, with a profusion of moustache and whiskers on the face, and of stars and medals on the breast—and again at the rosy-cheeked beauty, glittering with strings of pearls and diamonds, shown all over her person with more liberality than discrimination. After the incantations of the Brahmins had concluded, the houses of many merchants and bankers responded, with music. Notwithstanding that Sir Frank Souter has been warning the native public not to let off fireworks in the street, many children, big and small, delighted in a surreptitious infringement of the order, and the usual crop of "Dewalee offenders" will duly make its appearance before the magistrates. The native play-houses were one and all illuminated with divers coloured lanterns, and in some cases huge posters promising an all-night performance of comedy, tragedy, farce, burlesque, and even of acrobatic feats, occupied prominent positions. Between 7 and 9 p.m. the press of the throng was greatest, but the police succeeded admirably in preserving order and in keeping the carriages and pedestrians within their proper lines.

THE FESTIVITIES AT JAMNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNUGGUR, OCT. 12.

LAST Friday was a gala day for the Jamnuggurites. Prince Jaswatsingjee, the son of His Highness the Jam Saheb by his Rance Janbai, was to be formally installed on that day as heir-apparent to the Jamnuggur gadi at a durbar assembled for that purpose. Early in the morning the streets were teeming with multitudes of sight-seers, for the people here are very fond of tamashas, and their gay appearance most unmistakably indicated their heartfelt gratification on the occasion of the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire of the Jam, their benign ruler. No one who has seen Jamnuggur, and has had the good fortune to interview His Highness, could have failed to notice the kindness and affability of his nature. He is regarded almost with a filial piety by his people, whom his justice, benevolence, and charity have endeared to him. At about 9-30 a.m., that is, half an hour before the time appointed by the Brahman astrologers for the installation ceremony, the Bhayata, the relations of His Highness, and the Mute of Jamnuggur native society came in. In the open court-yard of the Durbar gadi, and in front of the Durbar buildings on the west, was erected a large pavilion in colour bordered with gold, under which was a State canopy of cloth of gold, fringed with gold and sustained by golden pillars. Beneath the canopy a gold chair was placed, on each side of which silver chairs were arranged in a single line. Flanking these towards the entrance of the pavilion were three rows of seats on the right and left. At the entrance were stationed the State band and the Jamnuggur police in their uniform. In addition to some two hundred gentlemen specially invited, there were at least three thousand spectators round about. At 10 o'clock the Jam's arrival was announced by the State chopdars, and all stood up to receive him. His costume is usually characterised by the utmost simplicity. On this occasion, too, he was apparelled in white, with an ornamented gold turban. He wore a single diamond necklace, a belt of squares inlaid with brilliants crossed his left shoulder, and a sash of precious stones was worn round his waist. After him came Mr. and Mrs. Wadia and some distinguished Anglo-Indians. On the right of His Highness sat Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. McClelland, Major Carruthers, Mr. McClelland, Captain Greig, Mr. Wadia, the Malecha, the descendants of past leaders of the State army, and others. On the left of the Jam were Mrs. Wadia, Kuver Bhagwansingjee, Fatehsingjee, Kesrisingjee, Divan Magunlal, and other State and British officers and traders. Prince Jaswantsingjee was then brought in and the band struck up an appropriate air. The Jam took the heir into his arms, for he is as yet a child of two years, and each of the visitors waved round the head of the Prince some kowries and gave them away, in token of dispelling all evil influences from the young prince. At the same time a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honour of the occasion. Then the Divan, Mr. Maganlal, under whose wise management the State has prospered exceedingly, and whose justice and integrity have won the esteem of prince and subjects, addressed the assembly in Gujerati to the following effect :—

Ladies and gentlemen.—You will be greatly rejoiced to hear that Prince Jaswantsingjee, the son of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb, has been recognised as heir and successor to the Jamnuggur gadi by the British Government. The prince was born on the 8th of August, 1882, and he had an inherent right to succession ; but for some reasons, which I need not enter upon here, it was necessary to obtain his recognition by the Paramount Power. Consequently a request was preferred to the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Kattywar, and was transmitted by them to the Government of India, who have confirmed the inherent rights of Prince Jaswantsingjee. This equitable decision of the Government convinces us of their well-known justice and their desire to treat prince and pauper alike. We are particularly thankful for it, inasmuch as it has secured the peace and prosperity of this State. You are all aware that a great solicitude His Highness the Jam Saheb always evinces for the welfare of his subjects, and what efforts he makes for their prosperity. We ought therefore to rejoice the more in that the succession to the Jamnuggur throne has been secured to a prince of the line of whom it may be expected that he will tread in the footsteps of his august father. An educated, enlightened, and virtuous prince is a blessing to his subjects. His Highness has therefore resolved to educate Prince Jawantsingjee at the Rajkumar Colle, where he is sufficiently old to attend it, and you will agree with me in wishing a very brilliant future for the prince and the subjects of this State. I am sure that, at the proper time, he will try to improve the already prosperous circumstances of the State. In conclusion, I hope you will join with me in praying to the Almighty for a long life to His Highness the Jam Saheb and Prince Jaswantsingjee.

The Divan Saheb sat down amidst great applause, and His Highness immediately rose and read a little speech thanked Messrs. Maganlal and Wadia for the trouble they had taken in the matter of the recognition of Prince Jaswantsingjee.

Afterwards Vakeel Tribhuvandas, in behalf of the subjects, presented an address to His Highness, in which he shortly described the great joy of the people at the recognition of a lineal descendant of His Highness as heir and successor to the gadi and prayed for a long life to His Highness and the Prince. The assembly dispersed after the usual distribution of flower garlands, *attar* perfumes, and *pansupari*.

The people made quite a Dewalee holiday of it. In the evening there were illuminations at private houses and in the bazaar. The lights on the Kotha and Lakhota, two fortalices on the outskirts of a town, connected with the land by a causeway, had a charming effect. There was a dinner and an exhibition of fireworks at the Lal Bungalow, the residence of His Highness, without the town. A number of pris

there were 15s Turinbadinos, and it was found impossible to look after them all, and now Cathcart Hill is to be taken care of as a monumental record of all the British who died in the Crimea. About seventy feet has been added all round to the old enclosure, and consecrated, and a substantial wall surrounds the space, with a house through which visitors pass into the cemetery. Captain Harford, who acts as English Consul at Sebastopol, "an taken a great interest in this work, and it was on the places into very good order. A number of the principal monuments from the other cemeteries have been moved and placed on Cathcart Hill. It would be impossible now to move the bodies, but the head stones, if placed in this new cemetery, will be safe from damage, and will be still records of those who fell. It is a heavy work to remove these headstones, and some have to be carried a great distance; it is to be hoped that a grant of money will be made to have this done now once and for all in a proper manner. For much less important objects money has been subscribed by the public, but if the Government did this part of the work, which is their duty, a monument should be erected on the spot to all who fell, and that might be done by public subscription. During the siege Cathcart Hill was the commanding point every one went to for the purpose of seeing Sebastopol and to get a glimpse of the operations. All knew it. It is still the spot where visitors go to see the ground of the great struggle. The piece of ground has been made over to the British Government, and a substantial and fitting monument on the historical ground would be a record of the past, as well as a monument due to the memory of the brave who died. The Russians have done their duty in this respect to their dead, and we should not be behind them. In addition to the Memorial Chapel, in the Russian Cemetery, a very fine new Memorial Church has been built in the middle of Sebastopol, over the graves of four admirals who were killed, or at least died, in connection with the defence of the place. It was Admiral Lazeroff who "reated Sebastopol, the fortress and the Black Sea fleet were produced under him. He is one of the four admirals buried in the new church, and so proud are the Russians of the defence of Sebastopol that after the seige they erected a monument, a statue on a pedestal, to him in the midst of the ruins of the city he had founded. The statue is colossal, and stands in front of the "White Buildings, overlooking the harbour. These "White Buildings," which were barracks, are still roofless and in ruins, and the figure of the Admiral, which is black, has rather a ghastly appearance with such surroundings. There are two of Admiral Popoff's monitors, or gunboats, in the harbour of Sebastopol. They are said to do about one or two knots an hour, that is, if there is no wind; should the wind be ahead, then they stand still, and a strong breeze will at times force them back. Still they are well adapted for harbour defence. In addition to these, there is a small frigate with a ram, carrying six guns. These, with the two frigates on the docks, constitute the navy at present in Sebastopol. The dry docks, which were destroyed during the siege, are being again reconstructed, and the aqueduct which brought the water to them from the Tchemaya has been all restored again.

There is no sign of reconstructing the fortifications. The probable future of Sebastopol, from what has already been said in this letter, is likely to be a commercial one. Still, the Russian Government are not likely to overlook the proper defence of the place. It is looked forward to as a hopeful locality for business at no distant day, and this causes the rebuilding to go on. Many visitors come from Odessa and other parts of Russia; the steamers at this season are full of tourists, and there are now three large hotels, where only a few years ago there was only one, and that a very unpretending place. The Russian tourists stay a few days in Sebastopol, visiting perhaps Baclgie Serai and Simpheropol, which can be done by railway, and then they drive by the Baidar Valley, the Arcadia of Russian poets, to Yalta. This route leads by the Porus Pass to the southern coasts, with delicious slopes covered with vineyards, Tartar villages, and the palaces of the Russian nobility. Here is Prince Woronzow's palace, in Tartarian Oriental architecture. Close to Yalta is the Imperial palace of Livadia. "The Heights above Sebastopol," as letters were headed during the war, are getting very much changed in appearance from the growth of small trees. The Inkermann is now covered with the dwarf oak again, such as the Guards fought through on the morning of the 5th of November, 1854. Chapman's Green-hill battery is becoming quite a small forest, and the ground on which stood the camp of the 3rd Division is beginning a green and sylvan appearance. The stump of the windmill tower still remains.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION FOR INDIA.

MR. R. H. ELLIOTT whose paper on the same subject we recently published has written the following letter to the *Times*:—As you have often been kind enough to publish letters written on behalf of the wild birds of England, I venture to hope that you may be able to find room for some remarks on the need that exists for protecting those of India.

This important subject was brought to the notice of the Madras Government in April, 1883, by Dr. Bidie, who is in charge of the Madras Museum, and, in order to show the urgent want of a Wild Birds Protection Act, it is only necessary to quote the following passage from the report on the subject:—"Scarcely a year passes," he observes, "without references being made to the museum regarding the injuries inflicted on crops by insects. Now it is a colony of borers attacking coffee bushes and sugar cane, while next year it is a flight of locusts consuming everything green, or a host of insatiable grubs attacking the rice crops. The loss inflicted on agriculturists by those visitations are very great, and there is imminent risk of such pests largely increasing, if measures be not adopted to protect their natural enemies, the insectivorous birds." He then, by reference to the exports of skins and feathers, shows how rapidly the birds are being destroyed for the sake of their plumage, and points out the urgent need that exists for legislative interference. The Madras Government promptly took the matter up, and applied to the Supreme Government for a Wild Birds Protection Act. The answer was contained in a single sentence stating that the Governor-General in Council, "is not prepared to propose legislation as suggested by the Government of Madras, for the purpose of checking the indiscriminate destruction of birds for the sake of their plumage." In other words, the Supreme Government has said: "Perish the wild birds of India," and perish they assuredly will unless immediate steps be taken to check the widespread destruction that is now going on.

In corroboration of Dr. Bidie's statements, I trust you will allow me to give my own experience as regards this really urgent matter. When I started my plantations in Mysore in the year 1876, wild birds of many kinds were numerous. At present I find that all kinds have largely diminished in number, while some have almost been exterminated. The marked decline of small bright plumaged birds has taken place within the last five years. When I visited my plantations in 1879 such birds were still numerous. When I returned to test their numbers had sensibly diminished, while the decline observable this year was so marked as to prove beyond doubt that we are rapidly approaching the stage of almost absolute extermination, which has already overtaken some species of birds. The Planters Associations in Mysore have petitioned the Government on the subject, and so have native agriculturists and planters, and we have good hopes of obtaining a Protection Act for the province, but unless the destruction in the Queen's territories, can be checked we can hope to do but little towards increasing the numbers of the birds.

Some months ago I represented the matter to the India Office. My representations were received with great courtesy and consideration, and a memorandum, drawn up by myself, has been forwarded to the Supreme Government; but I much fear that, amid the pressing demands on the time of those high in office, the need for a Birds Protection Act may be overlooked, and I therefore trust that you will by publishing this letter be good enough to aid the agriculturists and planters of India in their efforts to keep the subject before the attention of the Government.

In conclusion, I would suggest that power be at once given to the subordinate Governments to frame, and put in force, rules and regulations for the protection of the birds, as, for instance, was done in the case of the only forest fowl. The immediate necessities of the case would thus be promptly met, and the Supreme Government could, when it has leisure, frame in the future, should it be deemed advisable, (which may be doubted), a measure for the whole of India.

QUARANTINE DELUSIONS.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* thus treats of some quarantine delusions in Spain:—No other country, except Italy, has taken so many precautions against an invasion of cholera as Spain for the very first days when cases were reported at Toulon and Marseilles. No other Government displayed more energy, more systematic persistency in its efforts to prevent the introduction of the ordinary dreaded epidemic than the Madrid Government. Much of the work done for ten weeks past by the Government has consisted of foreign bogeys. Not even the famous trade, accommodation [illegible] Not even the famous revenue of taxation [illegible] ments and of foreign of the Customs, re[illegible] or the railway decrease in the and of the gre[illegible] and the falling-off in the receipts course adopt[illegible] complaints of native commerce very first [illegible] ports, succeeded in altering the Secre[illegible] ed by senor Romero Robledo from the bar[illegible] and it must be said that the Home [illegible]ary was encouraged in his quarantine and [illegible]itary cordon theories by the unanimous support of the Press, and of politicians of every shade until very lately. Indeed, so much unanimity had never been shown by public opinion in this country before, and few Spaniards, even of the more enlightened classes, or medical men, could be found who allowed the efficacy of their quarantine system to be challenged. It was with the unconditional approval of public opinion that the Cabinet inflicted quarantine, not only upon the infected ports of France and of Italy, but upon the ports of countries that had never been visited by cholera. In Madrid as well as in the Northern provinces, its fashionable watering places as much as in the humblest villages, the inhabitants prided themselves upon the success of their quarantine and the sanitary cordon in the Pyrenees. It was utterly useless to argue with anyone in Spain upon the subject, and the most influential papers of every party rebuked the few scientists who dared to object that the apparent efficacy of quarantine in Spain was chiefly due to the fact that no very serious outbreak had taken place anywhere nearer the Spanish frontier than Marseilles or Toulon, until about the 20th of August, when Perpignan was attacked, and almost simultaneously suspicious cases appeared in the two frontier districts of Catalonia, Lerida and Gerona.

During the summer some slight shock was given to this blind faith in quarantine by the spread of cholera in Italy, a country which had long familiar precautions. Then politicians and financiers began to ponder on the effects of quarantine upon the trade of Spain and upon the prospects of the current budget. The Finance Minister, Senor Cosgayan, who is somewhat of a wit, is stated to have jocosely remarked that he was likely to be the first victim of the "microbes," an allusion to "the decrease of sixty-six thousand five hundred pounds in Customs dues, to the falling-off of three hundred and one thousand pounds in all sources of revenue in July, and to a further estimated decrease of several hundred thousand pounds in August." These considerations, like the large decrease in railway traffic and receipts in July and August, and in the figures of exports and imports, during part of the kingdom during the same period, had no weight on the minds of the majority of the nation so long as cholera was kept out. So it can easily be imagined that the intelligence with importance in the province of Alicante, caused a terrible disappointment to the subjects of King Alfonso. The Governor of Alicante and the Home Secretary at Madrid seem not to have paid much attention to the suspicious epidemic until four days and six cases had occurred in the town of Alicante itself, in a house where a family had recently arrived per steamer Buenaventura, from Algiers and Cette. It was discovered that a child belonging to this family had suffered from a slight attack of cholera, and the steamer was undergoing quarantine, and the father of the child paid five dollars to a quarantine official to disguise the fact when the doctor visited the vessel. The father and the official are both in prison awaiting trial. Then in quick succession, public opinion was startled by the official proclamation in the *Gazette* announcing the existence of cholera in the town and province of Alicante, by the news that the Ministers, the Premier, and the King were listening to the capital and abandoning the tour in the Basque provinces, and by an imposing array of sanitary precautions and preparations in and around Madrid. When the Home Secretary, Senor Moret, had to face the reproaches during the absence of the Prime Minister, determined to take such decisive and serious measures against the infected districts, he little suspected the excitement and scare he was about to cause in this country, and the alarmists tell us that in none of the former epidemics, not even in that of 1834, did such scenes take place in provinces distant from the seat of the supposed epidemic. When the town and province of Alicante were declared to be infected the Ministers of almost every one of the forty-nine provinces of his Catholic Majesty's dominions immediately proceeded to take against Alicante the same precautions that the Madrid Government had taken against Seville. Summer resorts in many countries like England, where not a single case of cholera had occurred. For several days it really seemed as if the authority of the Central Government had disappeared. Every important town, every Civil Governor, each of the Municipal Council, Alcalde in large and small parishes, acted as if the imminence of an outbreak of cholera could justify their assuming discretionary powers to inflict quarantine, sanitary cordons, fumigations, and to order the arbitrary destruction of merchandise whenever it was suspected of coming from infected districts, the stoppage of trains and mails, and the arrest of passengers and travellers, from whom certificates were asked to prove that for twenty days they had not come from infected towns. The authorities of Carthagena for forty-eight hours did not allow the mails from Madrid to land any part of Spain, to come nearer than some miles outside their suburbs. Grenada and Malaga coalesced during several days to protect themselves by a sanitary cordon and lazaretto at Bobadilla. Among the travellers who were stopped at Bobadilla and forced from their trains to encamp in the open under a tropical heat, was accounted learned in the law and a member of the Cortes Senor Davila, who got so enraged at this illegal detention that he telegraphed to the Home Secretary and to the Governor of Malaga "to inquire if they wanted to demonstrate by such acts that Africa really began at the Pyrenees." Even the Canary Islands, that only heard of the cholera by cable, refused admittance in their ports to the mail steamer from Cadiz, and would not allow the Captain to explain that he had left with a clean bill of health before the *Gazette* had mentioned the existence of the epidemic in Alicante.

The Government at last decided to stop this sanitary anarchy. The King's return produced a good impression, and his subsequent departure for La Granja with the Premier and the other Ministers was supposed to indicate that, for the time being, the Government did not apprehend any spread of the cholera. The promenades and theatres show how the scare has kept away all the well-known faces that always return early in September. In the lower and middle classes the impression caused by the scare has been widespread and exceedingly vivid. It has utterly cast into the shade all political questions. Credit must, however, be given to the authorities, civil and military, medical and municipal, for their active preparations. The hospitals, the district houses of relief, the parochial officers, special wards, are ready to aid the poorer inhabitants and to watch infection. Barbacena, Salamanca, Valladolid, and the only province in Spain that is entirely free from cholera is that of Orense in Galicia, which is separated from Portugal by a chain of mountains. Even there the authorities are on the alert, and have established a sanitary cordon on the Portuguese frontier.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, October 17, 1884.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No. 2 Mountain Battery—

Lieut H L Gardiner, R A, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern; Lieut C de C Hamilton, R A, to be 2nd Subaltern.

4th Regt. N I—Lieut A L H Cox, S C, offg Wing officer, 5th N I, to be Wing officer.

This cancels the appointment of Lieut Cox to the 26th N I as notified in G O G No. 331 of 15th August last.]

8th Regt. N I—Lieut J D Perkins, 1st Bn Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing officer on probation.

14th Regt. N I—Lieut E J Carter, S C, Offg Wing officer and Qr-mr, to be Wing officer.

25th Regt. N I—Lieut-Col F J S Adam, S C, (attached to 7th N D to be 2nd in command), vice Major Marshall retired.

28th Regt. N I—Lieut-Col F C Singleton, 2nd in command (Offg Comdt) to be Comdt, vice Col Nimmo, who has vacated the appointment.

Major C D P Payne, S C, Wing Comdr, 6th N I, offg 2nd in command 26th N D to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut-Col Singleton, appointed Comdt.

Lieut C B Bacy 2nd Bn R A is appointed to officiate as Brigade Signalling Officer (Native) Mountain Battery vice Elliot, proceeded sick leave.

Lieut A Wilson, Offg Wing officer 1st Regt N I, on probation, is attached to the 1st N I as a supernumerary, temporary measure.

Lieut G H Tatner, Offg Wing Officer 24th N I on probation, is attached to the 2nd Bn Manchester Regt as a supernumerary, temporary measure.

Lieut G H Rowan, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt, has been transferred to the Madras presidency as a probationer for S C.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr W C Maepherson, Asst Comr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Collector in the 1st Grade of Joint-Magis and Dep Colls.

Mr W J S Gun, Joint-Magis and Dep Coll of the 2nd Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magis and Dep Coll of the 1st Grade, vice Mr R C Dutt.

Mr H P Matthews, temporary Joint-Magis and Dep Coll of the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr R Cornish.

Mr Matthews will continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, until further orders.

Mr J K Wight, temporary Joint-Magis and Dep Coll of the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr R C Dutt.

Mr Wright will continue to be employed on his present deputation in Assam.

Mr G A Grierson is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magis and Depy Coll of the 2nd Grade, vice Mr W H Gun.

Mr Grierson will continue to act as Magis and Coll of Gya until further orders.

Mr C Godfrey is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magis and Depy Coll of 2nd Grade, vice Mr H P Matthews.

Mr Godfrey, being employed in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

Mr A W Mackie is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magis and Depy Coll of the 2nd Grade, vice Mr G Godfrey, seconded in Assam.

Mr Mackie will continue to act as Depy Comnr, Manbhoom, until further orders.

Mr K G Gupta, temporary Joint-Magis and Depy Coll, Cuttack, is appointed to act temporarily as Magis and Coll of Puoree from the date on which he received charge of that office, vice Mr Porch relieved by Mr R Porch.

Mr Porter will continue to act as Judicial Comnr of Chota Nagore until further orders.

Mr J C Veasey, Magis and Coll, Moorshedabad, is appointed to be Magis and Coll of Beerbhoom.

Mr Veasey is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr D R Lyall, or until further orders.

Mr J Anderson, Magis and Coll, Bankoora, is appointed to be Magis and Coll of Moorshedabad.

Mr H Porter, Offg Joint-Magist, and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Magis and Coll of that dist until relieved by Mr J Anderson.

This cancels the order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr Farrer to the charge of the Ranegunge subdivision of the Burdwan dist.

Mr W E Peterson is appointed to be a 1st Grade Inspr of Police, vice Mr G Arnakiel, retired.

Mr J H M Ramsay, Asst Super of Police, Muddea, is transferred to Moughyr.

The following postings of officers in the Forest Department are made:—

Mr A R Grant, Depy Consvr of Forests, on return from leave, to the Jalpaiguree Forest Div.

Mr E Fuchs, Asst Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to the Singbhoom sub-division of the Chota Nagpore.

Mr W Johnston, Asst Consvr of Forests, on return from leave, to the office of the Conservator of Forests, for special duty.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Lieut H R Browne, Asst Comnr, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the sudder sub-district of Sibsagar in addition to his other duties.

Babu Nilmoni Phookan is placed in charge of the office of Deputy Accountant, Mauzadar to Col Johnstone, Mag and Collr, 1st Grade, Asst Comnr, is transferred as a temporary arrangement, to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and posted to the head-quarters station.

Leave of absence for 6 months is granted to Mr A E Heath, Asst Comnr, Jowai, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, from 11th Oct 1884, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr W C Macpherson, CS, having been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal in Home Dept Notification No 225, dated the 2nd Sept 1884, Mr R T Greer, CS, Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comnr of Assam, is confirmed in that appointment from the 1st Oct 1884.

Mr A P Sienbery, CS, Supernumerary Asst Comnr, 3rd Grade, is absorbed in that grade.

NOTICES.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TOWN HALL. Particulars can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

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F. FORBES ADAM,
President.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

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White Pickled Cabbage	,,	0	10
Red do. do.	,,	0	10
Young French Beans in Water	,,	0	12
Celery	,,	0	14

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs.	2	0
St Julien	,,	2	8

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIN